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USSR Report

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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ARMS CONTROL

U.S. ARMS RACE CREATES TENSIONS IN AFRICA

LD071803 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 7 Nov 85

["Who Profits From Small-Scale Arms Race"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Nov [word indistinct]--TASS political news analyst Sergey Julik writes:

Many important documents adopted recently show that problems connected with ensuring universal peace and disarmament are in the centre of attention of the governments and peoples of [word indistinct] Africa. These include a resolution of the Organization of African Unity on proclaiming Africa a nuclear-free zone, the active anti-war and anti-imperialist stand assumed by the conference of ministers of foreign affairs of non-aligned countries held in Luanda and the appeal of the all-Africa conference on problems of security, disarmament and development held in Lome: "Security should be ensured with a minimum of arms and troops."

The latter is very much consonant with the USSR (?position on) the participation of the "Third World" countries in small-scale arms races and the ever growing flow of arms exports to developing countries--the problem which is so important to Africa. The attention of the world public is focused today on this problem in connection with the answer of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev to the address of the leaders of the Roman club who urged the U.S. and the USSR to set an example in stopping international arms traffic, specifically, arms deliveries to developing countries.

We should make it clear from the very beginning that it is not the USSR that is responsible for the deadlock in the solution of this major problem which this country has always tackled within the framework of its overall policy aimed at curbing the arms race. The beginning of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of sales and deliveries of conventional armaments dates back to 1977. However, they were broken off unilaterally by the American side, and since that time Washington has refused to resume them. At the same time, according to the directive of the U.S. President of 8 July 1981, the U.S. regards the deliveries of conventional armaments as an important component of its global defense system and an integral part of its foreign policy.

What does it mean in practice? The analysis of international developments of the past several years shows that along with its intensification, the arms race

on global scale unleashed by Washington draws the liberated countries into the general process of militarization, creates dangerous areas of tension in relations between them, weakens their economies and further aggravates the international situation.

The most important consequence of the arms race in Africa which plays into the hands of the U.S. is the undermining of the interstate relations. The drawing of the liberated countries into the global military confrontation brings about in many parts of the continent an atmosphere of tension and mistrust, creates favorable conditions for the alliance between right-wing regimes and imperialist blocs and alliances, for direct and indirect interference in the affairs of other countries, and undermines possibilities of a peaceful settlement of controversial problems.

It is not accidental that the situation is especially tense on the borders around those countries which have joined in the small-scale arms race imposed by Washington. These include Somalia, Zaire, Morocco and Chad. It is natural that many countries with progressive regimes are also major arms importers. However, this is entirely the fault of the imperialists, primarily the U.S., which openly support on a state level the aggressive racist regime of South Africa and secretly finances through the CIA the terroristic gangs of UNITA and the so-called "Mozambican National Resistance." There is hardly anyone who would question the fact that the governments of the MPLA-Workers' Party or of the Frelimo Party which pursue a policy of building the foundations of socialism in their countries that was chosen by the Angolan and Mozambican people would very much prefer to spend the money on peaceful construction, on the development of agriculture and not on purchasing armaments for repulsing South Africa's provocations.

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CSO: 1812/046

ARMS CONTROL

TASS NOTES ESTABLISHMENT OF CANADIAN ANTI-WAR COALITION

LD131019 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Toronto, 12 Nov (TASS)--TASS correspondent Artyom Melikyan reporting.

An anti-war coalition, the Canadian Alliance for Peace, was founded at the inauguration conference here. It was attended by more than 300 delegates from all of Canada's peace organizations and groups of peace supporters. The new coalition unites the Canadian Peace Congress, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Operation Dismantle, and Project Ploughshares. The establishment of the alliance which is called upon to coordinate the action of all anti-war organizations of Canada is an important step forward in consolidating forces which support peace, protest against the threat of nuclear war and are opposed to Reagan's "Star Wars" program and the attempts to draw Ottawa into Washington's aggressive plans.

To save this planet from destruction it is imperative to unite all the people who favor peace and disarmament, said John Morgan, president of the Canadian Peace Congress and winner of the international Lenin Peace Prize. If the international anti-war movement is united, peace supporters will be able to overpower those who push the world to an abyss of nuclear catastrophe, he stressed.

The conference approved the program document of the coalition. It says, in part that the Canadian Alliance for Peace will work toward the termination of the arms race, for arms reduction and the prevention of outer space militarization, for the disbandment of military alliances, for proclaiming Canada a zone free from nuclear weapons and for an independent policy of peace which the Canadian Government should pursue. The conference decided to launch a massive campaign in the country in protest against Reagan's "Star Wars" program and the Pentagon's attempts to draw Canada into the realization of those adventuresome plans.

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CSO: 1812/046

ARMS CONTROL

PACIFISM PLAYS VITAL ROLE IN PREVENTING NUCLEAR WAR

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 21, 22 Sep 85

[Article by I. Mikhaylyuk under the "Pulse of the Planet" rubric: "You Asked: The Struggle for Peace and the Pacifists"; in answer to the question: "Tell me, please, about the modern pacifist movement", submitted by A. Zakariya from the city of Beltsy]

[21 Sep 85 p 3]

[Text] Our century is the first one in the history of mankind when even local wars are perceived with great alarm, since any of them can become the last one due to the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons.

Realizing this, millions of people on the globe are taking part in the anti-war movement, and are increasing tenfold the efforts directed towards a halt of the arms race. They are organizing pickets at the gates of military bases where American nuclear missiles are stationed, and they are appealing to scientists with ardent calls to stop any research connected with the militarization of outer space.

The so-called pacifists are one of the numerous groups of supporters of the anti-war movement. Their ideology (pacifism is from the Latin *pacificus*--appeasing) is a synthesis of certain views directed towards preserving peace on earth. They oppose any wars regardless of their nature and goal, and stand for a moral censure of any bloodshed, even if it is a just war of liberation. The pacifists do not reveal the class character of wars and the causes which beget them, and they believe in the possibility to avert them by way of persuasion.

Pacifist doctrine was first formulated within the framework of Protestantism, a bourgeois variety of Christianity, at the beginning of the 16th century. Three centuries later, pacifism is also adopting a secular nature. This movement became massive in the Napoleonic period when the problems of war and peace became the subject of an acute ideological controversy. Secular pacifism

reflected the interests of the bourgeoisie in the "peaceful" development of capital. Since that time, it has repeatedly demonstrated its ideological and theoretical bankruptcy and narrow-mindedness. It had come to light especially clearly during World War I when the pacifists began to slip on the position of undisguised nationalism and unbridled chauvinism, having converted the idea of defending peace founded during the creation of this movement into a clot of demagogic outpourings being arranged for their taste by politicians of a different color.

Regarding them, V. I. Lenin write that "an unusually great deal of pacifist phrases, conversations and assertions, and sometimes even oaths against war are heard all over the world, but we encounter unusually little preparedness to take decisive steps, and even the simplest ones, for ensuring peace in the majority of states, and especially of modern civilized states. And in this and in similar questions, we would like to see as few as possible declarations, solemn promises and splendid formulas, and as many as possible of the most simple and clear solutions and measures which would really lead to peace, if one cannot speak yet about a total elimination of the dangers of war."

After World War II, many sincere pacifists had reconsidered their positions, and had begun to recognize the inadequacy and narrow-mindedness of this movement and to take an active part in the ranks of fighters united by the organized mass movement of peace advocates in the struggle for disarmament, the prevention of thermonuclear war, and a lessening of international tension.

Thus, now one cannot speak about the pacifist movement as a phenomenon which determines the nature of events in the modern world. Under the imperious command of time, the pacifists have understood that it is the duty of everyone to participate in a common movement for ridding mankind of the nuclear threat. If we do not act in concert now when it is still possible to correct the situation in the world, then it is left only to die out of concert.

Nevertheless, in order to form an impression about the modern pacifist movement, let us become acquainted with the work of one of the organizations which calls itself the International Brotherhood of Reconciliation (AYFOR). Its headquarters are located in Holland. It has branches in a number of countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia and Oceania. AYFOR is placing before itself the goal to overcome international conflicts and to solve other problems arising from the standpoint of the pacifist conception of non-violent actions. Its members are actively participating in the anti-war movement.

Recently, on the invitation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, a delegation of this organization has visited the Soviet

Union. Speaking about the difficulties which the participants of the anti-war movement in the West are running into, the members of the delegation and, in particular, the General Secretary of AYFOR D. Forest (United States) noted that more often they know more, very likely, about life on the moon than about life in the Soviet Union. He has emphasized that the bourgeois mass information media are the main source and culprit of such ignorance. They inundate the world with images and ideas which direct fear and anxiety at people, and everything upon which our country lives and what worries us and makes us happy looks as if it is in a distorting mirror in the Western press. That is why the members of the organization are trying to liven up information work in their countries. In their opinion, local radio stations and newspapers, and also cable television where it is possible to rent a channel for the transmission of their programs, can help people to form their own idea about events going on in the world.

The anti-war movement, D. Forest thinks, "has a great responsibility: we must not only explain to people the danger of a nuclear war, the amorality of nuclear arms, etc. We are still answerable, finally, for lifting slightly the curtain behind which are hidden the faces of other people, in order to peep at them and to recognize them as our neighbors." In his opinion, the demand for this is felt especially strongly in the United States, but little is being done or on the whole nothing is being done in this direction, since the fear is still very powerful that if someone will say a good word about the Soviet people, he will be rushed for being a "red" with all the ensuing consequences.

The members of the organization think that for many people in the West, the only way to become acquainted with the Soviet people and to overcome the "image of an enemy" in their consciousness is a trip to the USSR, and they are directing many efforts in order to increase the flow of tourists to our country.

"In the past the pacifists have only tried to avoid a war by way of its moral censure, and have not tried to carry out any kind of practical changes," emphasizes the president of AYFOR D. Francis (England). "The pacifists had been distinguished earlier only by the negativity of all their estimations. They did not suggest anything positive, and even did not try to have an effect. The present pacifists have been transformed into a much more active force. They are actively participating in the struggle against the arms race and against the deployment of the Pershing-II's and cruise missiles. I think that this change is very beneficial...."

However (and this should be expected), such a change can in no way suit the taste of the militaristic forces of imperialism. Their mouthpiece--the bourgeois mass information media--is making incredible efforts to compromise and intimidate those who have been disturbed by the dangerous international setting which has been created, and those who honestly are seeking ways to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, and to introduce vagueness in the consciousness of the people listening to them. They are using a wide arsenal of weapons for this, from attempts to fool the masses and to exaggerate a "jingoist" intoxication to a direct fear; they say that those who are against the arms race endanger peace, security, freedom, justice, etc.

These forces are still continuing to play on the feelings of the pacifists, and are trying to draw to their side "those who are insecure", and to direct their actions into a false channel, to revive the reactionary essence of this movement, and, taking into account new trends, to give it a still more outrageous character. The imperialist special services are seeking to influence the movement from within and from without. They are sending provocateurs into its ranks, placing their agents there, trying to unfold under the flag of "pacifism" actions which have an anti-Soviet and anti-communist character, and creating their own pseudo-pacifist organizations.

Recently, for example, the number of organizations with melodious names has grown in the West, which according to the schemes of special services should attract people who have been discomfited by the arms race and who are trying to curb it: the "Committee of the Fight for Peace with Freedom", "Coalition for Peace from the Standpoint of Security", "British Atlantic Committee", and others. In order to become acquainted with the true face of these organizations, it is enough to trace who subsidizes them. For example, the "British Atlantic Committee" is financed by England's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and one of its branches, the "British Atlantic Youth", is financed by NATO Headquarters in Brussels. The ideologists of these "social" organizations advertise those who popularize and support the militaristic measures of the United States and NATO, and whoever agrees that a "transition to nuclear disarmament can only hasten a war", as genuine fighters for peace. It is an original, and most importantly, an "unobtrusive" variant of pacifism. The more so as the word "peace" is present not only in the name of such organizations, committees, etc., but also in their program documents. We will present one example.

In July of last year, the 8th Meeting of the Youth of the United States and the USSR was held in Kishinev. Forty members of the "Forum for an America-Soviet Dialogue"--an organization which is totally subsidized by the U.S. Republican

Party--represented the American side.

"Even in the complicated modern environment, we should show that contacts of American and Soviet citizens are possible and undoubtedly useful for the business of peace," stated James J. O'Rourke, the leader of the American delegation and chairman of the "Forum for an American-Soviet Dialogue", in his speech during the opening of the meeting.

However, the American delegation has not further pursued this declaration. Despite the quite diverse composition of the representatives of the "Forum" in the political respect, on all questions discussed at the meeting, be it a lessening of international tension, control over arms or ideological problem, they stubbornly tried to vindicate the Reagan Administration's position, directed their arguments and conclusions towards a discrediting of the peace-loving policy of the USSR, and justified the arms race unleashed by the United States.

[22 Sep 85 p 3]

[Text] It is sufficient to mention here that in the understanding of the representatives of the "Forum", there is an equilibrium in the levels of the armaments of our two countries when the United States is by far outstripping the USSR.

The individual members of the American delegation tried to use the meeting for the unseemly goals of imposing the reactionary ideas of an "independent" pacifist movement, and of a demonstration of the "active efforts of the United States in the mending of American-Soviet relations and in searches for ways for a lessening of tension", on the Soviet side. Thus, for the sake of these goals, one of them, a certain businessman Gary (Vollin), struck up an acquaintance with the inhabitants of Kishinev in the hope of receiving negative information from them about cases of the violation of human rights and of the oppression of persons of Jewish nationality, as if they had a place in the USSR.

The reactionary forces in the West would like to inspire a so-called "movement for peace independent of the government" in our country which would have an anti-Soviet and anti-socialist tendency. They think that the participants of the movement for peace are not occupied with what they should be occupied with: "They place too large an accent on the nuclear threat, at the same time as the real evil consists in the division and occupation of Europe" (?!). As we see, there is no direct denial of the movement for peace, and there is only a rather clumsy attempt to substitute goals.

"Peace--it is not war"--this definition of Western theoreticians has also been adopted for armaments by imperialist circles. Much is hidden behind this phrase: the well-known NATO doctrine that peace can only be maintained by way of the "mutual scaring" of nuclear powers and with the aid of a "balance of terror" between them, and the denial by apologists of capitalism of the documents of international organizations (in this case UNESCO) where it is emphasized that "peace cannot consist only in the absence of an armed conflict, but basically proposes a process which includes progress, justice and mutual respect between peoples", and an attempt to defend this point of view, in agreement with which a "cessation of the struggle between opposite ideologies and their 'coexistence' is a definite prerequisite of the establishment of universal peace".

Certain participants of the so-called "International Caravan of Peace and Friendship", which visited in our republic last year and whose membership included tourists in automobiles from the United States, Canada and Norway, and people who had travelled all over Northern American and Europe under the pacifist motto "Mankind Is Above All Governments", tried to introduce ideas quite similar in content with the last thesis in the consciousness of Soviet people. Using it as a cover, they resorted to instigation in conversations with Soviet people; they said that we should achieve an abolition of all the formalities existing now which prevent a "free" exchange between governments and various social orders. They said let us open up the border for the free entrance into and exit from the USSR. Of course, this would bring enormous joy to our ideological enemies.

The advocates of such a restructuring of the world proceed from the basis that the capitalist system, as they say, is an "open" society, but the socialist system is a "closed" one where elementary rights and freedoms of citizens are absent.

Every one of them, undoubtedly, see the means and forms of its implementation in his own way. For example, one of the former supporters of the "Solidarity" ideology, Kuron, wrote the following already in 1979: "Unlike certain of my countrymen, I am for the reunification of Germany. Then we would have a common border with the West and much would be changed...." This, of course, is analogous to Western Europe swallowing up the GDR. But all this still does not worry him.

Theoreticians have a bit larger guage, as, let us say, the lead singers of the Italian National Committee for Contacts accordingly have a bit larger scale. In March of 1983, they adopted a document, the name of which, "A Declaration in Principle of the Italian Movement for Peace", already sets one to thinking. "It is especially necessary to dissociate oneself from the logic

of Yalta"--there is one of its motifs. Another motif is: "Peace can be guaranteed only on the condition of a functioning of democracy". But they believe in democracy as a "universal value". And, of course, in their opinion such a value is absent in the countries of socialism!

"New Europe"--this idea excites the English historian E. Thomson, who is considered one of the ideological pillars of the Convention of European Nuclear Disarmament, with which a portion of the groups of the movement of West European peace advocates has sided. In accord with its postulates, the movement for peace "should be occupied not only with material, but also political and ideological disarmament".

However, the ideological struggle is an objective process which cannot be stopped by someone's will. The policy of those circles of the West which have decided to bring ideological disagreements into the sphere of international relations, having announced a "crusade" against communism, is creating a real threat of a slide into a military confrontation.

As for the position of our country in this question, it has been confirmed repeatedly by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M. S. Gorbachev: "The Soviet Union is definitely for peace without wars, and for peace without weapons. We announce again and again: the source of the historical competition of the two systems cannot be solved by military weapons." In a conversation with American senators on 3 September 1985, noting the lack of convergence of views of the USSR and United States on a number of questions which has been brought about by differences in principle between our two systems, he has emphasized that "...however profound these differences are, they should not...overshadow the main thing--our responsibility to ward off the nuclear threat and to preserve peace". The Soviet delegation is sticking to such a position at the Geneva negotiations, where the next and third round has begun. The Soviet Union is preparing seriously and carefully for the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting. As for the United States, their goal remains as before: to scare people with an imaginary "Soviet threat" and to present the Soviet system and Soviet foreign and domestic policy in a distorted view.

What is simpler than to cry at the top of one's voice "the Russians are coming", and to call the pacifists and all those who are for an increase of expenditures for social needs and for a reduction of appropriations for armaments traitors and agents of the enemy. Not only the tax-payers of Western Europe are becoming the victims of this myth, but also that same democracy which must "be defended from the Soviets". At the same time, to keep up appearance in this sorry business,

still another myth is being whipped up "about the 'equal responsibility'" for the arms race and for the aggravation of international tension. Recently the bourgeois propaganda media have thought up and brought out into "God's world" an incredible amount of "facts" about the state of affairs in the military area which pursue the object of frightening in the course of false information not only the common man, but also specialists. This is aimed at a rupture of the anti-war movement and at giving it an anti-Soviet character.

History knows many examples when international politics was brought to a clot of falsehood and half-truth which finally led to the solution of existing controversies by military means. Therefore, in order to avert such a threat, it is very important that supporters of the movement for peace develop a wider set of specific and constructive actions, and not let themselves be used as a weapon for conducting the "cold war". Really thinking people in the West understand this and consider it their main task to increase efforts called upon to help everyone who is striving for peace, and to investigate the reasons for endless wars and to see who is standing behind them.

If the movement for peace will orient itself towards such goals and strategy as the "liberation of Eastern Europe", a "renunciation of a narrow-minded view towards cruise missiles", an aspiration for a "new division of spheres of influence", etc., as, for example, Vice-President M. (Rash) of the Dutch Committee for European Security and Cooperation thinks, then it cannot serve the business of peace. On the contrary, it will only strengthen the political and ideological positions of those who are trying to secure more and more weapons, deploy more and more missiles, and take a course for a military confrontation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

In developing ties and cooperation with the anti-war forces of various countries, Soviet supporters of peace are proceeding from the basis that the threat hanging over the planet can only be warded off by combined efforts.

Recognizing the influence which the pacifists have on the formation of the foreign policy of Western countries (for example, the significant role of U.S. pacifist organizations in the past in the movement against the war in Vietnam, and the difficulties being experienced by the Reagan Administration in pushing through armaments programs, the popularity of the idea of "nuclear-free zones", the refusal of a number of Western governments to participate in the realization of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" of the United States, etc.), it is nevertheless necessary to emphasize that pacifism is not Marxism-Leninism, however

attractive the ideas of this movement may look. The moral protest of the population of Western countries is evidence of the severe social problems being experienced by capitalism, but it is impossible to equate it with independent social science. It cannot hide the reasons and substantiate the historical doom of the given socio-economic structure.

The sympathies of the Soviet people have always been and remain on the side of those who are conducting an active struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence, and against the arms race and the development of new types of weapons. On the side of those who do not simply condemn any war--it will not be prevented by this, but on the side of people of concrete action. It is important not only to condemn the nature of war and its culprits, but to reveal the reasons and sources which engender it, and to struggle against those forces which are preparing to draw mankind into a nuclear cataclysm.

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CSO: 1807/091

WORLDWIDE TOPICS

OCTOBER 1985 CORRESPONDENTS' ASSIGNMENTS ABROAD

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 10, Oct 85 pp 73-74

[Article: "Assignments"]

[Text] IONA IONOVICH ANDROPOV was appointed LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent in the USA.

Born in 1934. Graduate of Moscow University. Has worked in the press since 1959. Was literary collaborator, editor of a department, and correspondent of the journal NOVOYE VREMYA. Beginning in 1972, was NOVOYE VREMYA correspondent in the USA; beginning in 1977, was LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent in the USA. From 1980 to 1983, worked as a special correspondent for LITERATURNAYA GAZETA; beginning in 1983, was that newspaper's correspondent for South and Southeast Asia.

GENNADIY VLADIMIROVICH VASILYEV was appointed PRAVDA correspondent in the USA (New York City).

Born in 1925. Graduate of the Moscow Institute of International Relations. Worked for TASS from 1949 to 1965; was editor of a department, correspondent in the USSR, correspondent in the USA, editor of the main edition, and editor of the American department. Beginning in 1965, was PRAVDA correspondent in Great Britain and the USA; was a PRAVDA reviewer of foreign political problems. Beginning in 1983, was PRAVDA correspondent in the USA (Washington).

VALENTIN VALERIANOVICH VOLKOV was appointed TASS bureau chief in Poland.

Born in 1937. Graduate of Moscow Institute of International Relations. Worked for TASS beginning in 1960. Was editor, responsible issuer [vypuskayushchiy], main issuer of the main issue for publication of the Main Editorial Office for Foreign Information, TASS correspondent in the Republic of Ghana; correspondent and subsequently the TASS bureau chief in Belgium. Beginning in 1981, was head of the European desk, Main TASS Editorial Office for Foreign Information.

VITALIY VLADIMIROVICH GAN was appointed PRAVDA correspondent in the USA (Washington).

Born in 1945. Graduate of the Moscow State University Journalism Faculty.

Worked as an editor for the American countries desk of the Main TASS Editorial Office for Foreign Information, as a TASS correspondent in the USA. Beginning in 1984, was deputy editor of PRAVDA's International Information Department.

VLADIMIR ALEKSANDROVICH DMITRIYEV was appointed TASS correspondent in Albania.

Born in 1937. Graduate of Moscow Institute of International Relations. Worked for TASS starting in 1968. Was editor for the European Socialist Countries Desk, Main Editorial Office for Foreign Information; was TASS editor in Yugoslavia. Beginning in 1979, was editor for the main socialist countries desk of the Main TASS Editorial Office for Foreign Information.

MIKHAIL MIKHAYLOVICH ILINSKIY was appointed IZVESTIYA correspondent in Italy.

Born in 1939. Graduate of Moscow Institute of International Relations. Has worked in the press since 1963. Was literary collaborator of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA TORGOVLYA. Beginning in 1966, worked for IZVESTIYA as correspondent of Socialist Countries Department and was the newspaper's correspondent in Vietnam. Beginning in 1979, was international reviewer of IZVESTIYA's Capitalist Countries Department.

IGOR YEVGENYEVICH MAKURIN was appointed TASS correspondent in Vietnam.

Born in 1950. Graduate of Moscow Institute of International Relations. Worked for TASS starting in 1972. Was editor for the European desk, Main Editorial Office for Foreign Information and a TASS editor in Great Britain; was an editor for the American countries desk, Main Editorial Office for Foreign Information. From 1976 to 1982, worked as TASS correspondent in the USA. From 1982 to 1985, was deputy chief of the American countries desk, Main TASS Editorial Office for Foreign Information.

VITALIY VASILYEVICH POLIKAKRPOV was appointed APN bureau chief in Nigeria.

Born in 1937. Graduate of Moscow Institute of International Relations. Has worked in press since 1963. Worked as a responsible secretary for a large newspaper, as an editor of the Main TASS Editorial Office for Foreign Information, as a TASS correspondent in the Republic of Cuba, and as an editor in the Main APN Editorial Office for the Near and Middle East and Africa. From 1978 to 1982, worked as APN bureau chief in Ethiopia. From 1982, worked as an editor in the Joint Editorial Office for Tropical Africa, Main Editorial Office for the Near and Middle East and Africa, Novosti Press Agency.

VLADIMIR IVANOVICH PROKOPOV was appointed general director of the All-Union "Vneshtorgizdat" Cost Accounting Publishing and Printing Association.

Born in 1940. Graduate of the Moscow Institute of International Relations. Worked as a reviewer, sector chief, and deputy chairman of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations; chief of the international administration, "Olimpiada-80" Organizing Committee; chief of the Department for Press and Propaganda, World Federation of Trade Unions (Prague); and as an assistant professor affiliated with MGIMO [Moscow State Institute of International Relations]. Since 1984, has worked as chief, Main Administration for the Publication and

Exporting of Soviet Literature for Foreign Readers, USSR Goskomizdat [State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade]. He is a candidate of juridical sciences.

VIKTOR ANATOLYEVICH KHREKOV was appointed TASS correspondent in France.

Born in 1954. Graduate of Moscow University's Institute of Asian and African Countries. Has worked for TASS since 1976. Was an editor in the Main Editorial Office for Socialist Countries, Main TASS Editorial Office for Foreign Information; was correspondent and subsequently TASS bureau chief in Vietnam. Since 1984, was responsible issuer, Main Editorial Office for Socialist Countries, TASS Main Editorial Office for Foreign Information.

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CSO: 1807/97

SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND CEMA AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC WEEKLY VIEWS CEMA GEOLOGICAL COOPERATION

PM181339 /Editorial Report/ Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 41, October 1983 (signed to press 8 October 1985) carries on page 20 under the heading "CEMA: Integration in Action" a 2,000-word article by I. D. 'Vorona, head of the Geology Department of the CEMA secretariat entitled "Geologists' Cooperation" about cooperation among the socialist bloc's geologists. He writes: "The main efforts of the countries which engage in cooperation are focused on the exploration and prospecting for the main minerals, including minerals which are in short supply. This cooperation is based on forecasts of the long-term development of the mineral and raw material base and on efforts to cover the CEMA countries' rational requirements as regards minerals.

"One of the key avenues of the work of the CEMA standing commission for cooperation in GEOLOGY is the study of the natural laws governing the formation and location of oil and gas deposits which includes totaling up and reassessing estimated reserves every 5 years. As a result, 11 oil and gas basins have been identified on the territories of the European CEMA countries including western parts of the USSR and the SFRY and a quantitative evaluation of estimated oil and gas reserves down to a depth of 4,000-5,000 meters and to a depth of 7,000 meters has been carried out. During the past 15 years proven oil and gas reserves in a number of these countries have increased which has made it possible to increase extraction or to maintain it at the previous level. For instance, around 200 hydrocarbon raw material deposits have been discovered and reserves of natural gas have increased markedly in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and western parts of the USSR."

Estimated reserves of coal in more than 500 basins and deposits have been totaled up including those located at great depths and in complex geological conditions. The most favorable sectors have been identified and earmarked for priority development.

In forecasting the structure of their fuel and energy balance for the foreseeable future, many CEMA countries envisage a greater role for coal. Alternative energy sources--bituminous shale and geothermal waters--are also being studied.

Prospecting for iron, manganese, chromium, copper, lead, bauxite, mercury antimony, and magnesites has been carried out in the Carpathians and the Caucasus using fundamentally new space and aerial geological survey methods, modern computer equipment and regional forecasting techniques.

Scientific and technical cooperation accounts for more than 50 percent of the volume of the joint work carried out within the framework of the commission. More than 40 national scientific research and design and development organizations take part in this cooperation.

Much attention is being paid to geological prospecting work in fraternal socialist countries outside the continent of Europe.

An international geological expedition has been at work in Mongolia since 1975. As a result three fluorite deposits have been discovered, and ores including polymetals, tungsten, molybdenum, silver, and gold have been detected; a geological map and a mineral deposit map have been compiled. Among the deposits evaluated and prospected by the expedition the Undur-Tsagan molybdenum and tungsten deposit, the Mungun-undur silver and polymetal deposit, and two fluorite deposits in the North Kerulen region are of considerable commercial interest.

Since 1979 an international expedition has been prospecting for nickel, copper, chromites, polymetals, phosphates, and asbestos in Cuba.

Under an agreement signed 1980 joint prospecting work in the SRV has led to the discovery of promising areas as regards bauxites and shows of tungsten, molybdenum and rock crystal.

In the seventies multilateral scientific research cooperation was developed under programs such as the intermorgeo, the intergeotekhnika, geoinform, and interneftegaz.

Under an agreement between the GDR, Poland, and the USSR the Petrobaltik organization is prospecting for oil and gas on the Baltic shelf. The first positive results have been obtained.

In the southern part of the Black Sea shelf the USSR and Bulgaria are jointly prospecting for ores and construction materials and continuing their work in the search for oil and gas.

In the coming 5-year period it is planned to "step up cooperation in geological studies of member countries' territories including the SRV, Cuba, and Mongolia and to build up their mineral and raw material potential in the interests of meeting the needs of individual countries and the community as a whole," the article states in conclusion.

/12228

CSO: 1825/24

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

U.S. PUBLIC FIGURES CITED ON REAGAN-GORBACHEV MEETING

PMO61401 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 6 Nov 85 p 14

/Iona Andronov and Oleg Prudkov reportage: "On the Eve"/

/Text/ Washington, New York--U.S. political life can best be seen from its traditional centers--Washington and New York. That is what we did in October and early November. The events we observed came before us on a split-level stage, so to speak. On the lower level, short-lived sensations flared up, died down, and succeeded one another--the U.S. Air Force adventure above the Mediterranean, arrived in New York of a large number of overseas ministers and heads of government for the 40-year jubilee of the United Nations, the fuss in Washington on the eve of the visit to the U.S. capital by the young couple who are heirs to the British throne. But all these events rapidly gave way under pressure from the important news coming in from "above"--the universal anticipation of the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva.

This global event has now become paramount for the newspapers, magazines, radio, and television here. Hundreds of thousands of words have been said about it and many official statements have been made by the White House, the Pentagon, and the U.S. State Department. The press is inundated with contradictory predictions about the outcome of the Geneva meetings and with all kinds of rumors. We have tried to extract the facts from this mass of diverse information and to set them forth here today.

We started our work in the capital's kitchen of Washington journalism--the National Press House on 14th Street. The mission of various telegraph agencies and newspaper syndicates are concentrated in a multistory building. In the correspondent centers, the cafeterias, and the bars you can meet with well informed reporter colleagues, talk with them, answer their questions about the mood in Moscow before the Geneva meeting, and hear something about the preparations in Washington for the meeting. And in general people recounted to us interesting information they had received from employees of White House personnel.

The White House has now set up three operational groups of presidential advisers to prepare for the Geneva meeting. The first group consists of the foreign policy and defense consultants, public opinion analysts, and presidential speechwriters closest to Reagan. They are together programming the strategy

for their chief's behavior at the November meeting. It has become known that they are not completely in unity in assessing the Soviet leadership's latest peace initiatives.

The second group in the White House, which is staffed by propaganda experts, is called upon to direct the Western press from behind the scenes on the eve of the Geneva meeting and during and after it. These manipulations are here known as "public diplomacy."

The third operational group is made up of so-called "sovietologists," who are charged with familiarizing the President with Soviet politics, history, culture, and public life. Presidential "adult illiteracy classes" are a difficult occupation for two reasons. Very little time is left. Moreover Ronald Reagan has never been to the Soviet Union, has never before met even once with any CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and has not taken part in previous Soviet-American summit talks. (Syuzen Messi), an American "specialist in Russian culture" who has been invited to advise the President, told journalists dispiritedly:

"Despite a whole heap of advisers, the President is in the same position as the majority of Americans. I am having to explain that the Russians are quite normal people, for goodness sake, normal people!..."

As regards passing on experience of Soviet-American talks, Reagan has already met with former President Nixon and is also planning to see ex-presidents Ford and Carter. Moreover the White House apparatus has provided Reagan with 25 memorandums on various aspects of the Soviet Union's policy and domestic life.

By way of pre-Geneva preparations, the White House incumbent is also being shown videos of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's recent appearance in Paris and in various cities in the USSR. Meanwhile, on government orders, "Sovietologist" professors from four leading U.S. universities have hastily prepared for the White House a pseudoscientific treatise on the Soviet leader. Its compilers were paid a generous \$100,000.

The President now intends also to resume the "training program" which was pursued during the election campaigns. At that time, by way of preparation for debates with his rivals, Reagan rehearsed all his statements and counter-arguments in advance. (Nayls Letem), Washington correspondent of the NEW YORK POST, reported the following:

"High-ranking White House employees report that before the Geneva meeting it is planned to arrange a preliminary mock staging of the talks with a view to rehearsing with Reagan the statements prepared in advance."

All these subterfuges might be funny, had it not been the first result of the presidential preparation emerged at the end of October—Reagan's aggressive anti-Soviet speech at the UN General Assembly. This was followed by the President's statement at a press conference about "new American proposals" at the nuclear and space arms talks. These were spoken of unequivocally by CBS television, which stressed: "Certain officials in the American administration acknowledge that the U.S. proposals are basically the old American plan in new packaging."

An Observer's Opinion

"The Foreign Press Center is unable to satisfy the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondents' request for interviews to be organized with Washington politicians."

We received that rejection as a result of long and fruitless talks with (Keti Terpin), a staffer at the Washington Foreign Press Center. Yet the only purpose of this government center is to do everything possible to help foreign journalists in their professional activity. This is the only purpose for which it exists within the state "U.S. Information Agency" (USIA).

Ignoring our requests, the capital's Foreign Press Center tried to prevent us from establishing contacts with local politicians at all. Why? Was it not because the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's latest peace proposal's met with wide approval among the American public and caused confusion among our opponents? But without resorting to the help of the "information service," we managed all the same to talk frankly with a number of well known and influential people.

We had an interesting interview with Mary McGrory, a venerable observer on THE WASHINGTON POST, that mouthpiece of the ruling elite. In line with the newspaper's political course, Mary McGrory, it emerged from our conversation, has a negative attitude toward communism in general and the Soviet socialist system in particular. Frankly, she makes no secret of her dislike of the Soviet Union's social system. She sharply disputes the Soviet concept of human rights and civil liberties. She firmly supports Washington's interpretation of the conflict situation in Afghanistan. Yet in her newspaper she calls for an improvement in Soviet-American relations, criticizing White House obstructionism. One of her articles on this subject was mentioned by Comrade Gorbachev in his September interview for TIME magazine.

"I believe," Mary McGrory says, "that your general secretary's proposal to reduce nuclear missile arsenals in the USSR and the United States by half was exceptionally attractive. That would be an excellent thing to do! Mr Gorbachev's earlier proposal to cancel all nuclear tests was also very promising. But the Reagan administration did not want to consider the first proposal and rejected it out of hand, calling it a 'propaganda game.' That, it seems to me, undermined hopes for an agreement on controlling strategic arms production. But then, when the general secretary made the proposal on reducing nuclear weapons capable of reaching each other's territory by 50 percent, it did not seem possible to immediately reject this impressive initiative. And the general situation has changed. Mr Gorbachev's plan is so substantial and significant that it must be considered. It must be! Even if Ronald Reagan does not want to do so. I think the West European countries will insist on that proposal's being studied carefully, and perhaps even accepted."

We asked:

"How is this frankly negative White House reaction to the Soviet peace initiative to be explained?"

"For a very long time the President's inclinations have been against the Soviet Union," our interlocutor said, with a note of regret in her voice. "It may be some kind of abstract emotional reaction to communism dating from the years when he headed the Hollywood Actors Guild. Or it may be that he is opposed to the Soviets in general. I can't judge. But it is a very deep-seated part of his character. And he entered the White House with the idea that you are far stronger than us. And that is extremely debatable. After all, even the chairman of the U.S. Army Joint Chiefs of Staff does not agree with him. But Reagan sticks to his ground. A few years ago the movement for a freeze on the arms race was launched in our country. The President could not tolerate it. He declared that those taking part are simpletons who have been deceived by the Soviet secret service. All the same, then as now, Americans are not hostile to the Soviet people to that extent. They are poorly informed. And they yield to the White House's arguments. But I, as an American journalist, have a personal hope--to see Mr Gorbachev.... He has made a strong impression on us...."

A Military Expert's Analysis

The public organization known as the Center for Defense Information is situated in a modern office building on Maryland Avenue, in downtown Washington near Capitol Hill. This institution, which exists on voluntary contributions from ordinary Americans and a few reputable corporations, has an annual budget of a million dollars. They are spent on honest, objective scientific analysis of the military potentials of the United States and the USSR for the sake of informing American public opinion truthfully about the problem of limiting the arms race. In the course of last year the center's representatives took part in 1,200 radio and television programs in the United States, Britain, France, the FRG, Japan, and other countries. The center prepared the successful movie "A War Without Victors" and regularly publishes the journal DEFENSE MONITOR. Its readers include senators and congressmen and officials from the Pentagon and the State Department. Its materials are often quoted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and other publications.

This work is done by a group of experts and retired army officers headed by two admirals, one general staff officer, and a general of marines. They fought in the Pacific, Korea, and Vietnam. And now, paradoxical as it may seem, they seek to establish internal peace. The center is commanded by the gray-haired retired Adm Eugene Larocque, now its director, with whom we talked for around 2 hours.

Apart from strictly military problems, Admiral Larocque considers the key source of Soviet-American differences to be the lack of business contact, which gives rise to tension, suspicion, and hostility. As the admiral put it, no weapon will shoot of its own accord, until the fateful moment when a man presses the trigger or pushes the launch button on a missile launcher.

While agreeing with this, we nonetheless pointed out to our interviewee a fact which is common knowledge: In our country nobody kindles hatred toward the American people, although the position in the United States today is clearly

the converse of this. In the last month American television--the most powerful mass propaganda medium--has shown on three television channels in turn the bloody movie "Red Dawn," about a supposed future invasion of the United States by Soviet troops and general shootings of American civilians. At the same time the movie theaters are showing the movie "Invasion of the United States"--a second version of a Soviet attack on America. Plus a third piece of slander: ABC television assigned \$40 million to shoot sixteen 1-hour episodes of a science fiction nightmare about a future occupation of the United States by Soviet communists. Such movie tricks arouse anti-Soviet sentiments and a sense of panic in millions of stupefied viewers.

"Alas, that is true," Eugene Larocque admitted. "I remember once giving a dinner at home for a dozen Washington politicians of my acquaintance and an important Soviet diplomat and his wife, who asked those present: 'Tell me, why does your press persist in inciting young people to hate Soviet people?' Nobody contradicted here, but they could not find an answer either. Everyone was silent."

/Question/ Do you have an answer to that question?

/Answer/ I think it all started back in 1917, when the revolution took place in your country. People were afraid at that time that the former economic system would change all over the world, and they decided not to permit it. But ordinary people in our country never knew the meaning of what was happening in Soviet Russia. That persists to this day. Under Reagan, the fear and suspicion have grown. So my colleagues and I try to convince our compatriots that it is necessary to approach the Soviet Union soberly, without prejudice, and coolly, and to establish sound ties between the two powers. Everywhere I go, I say: "If we do not like the Soviet people's way of life, that does not mean we should seek to destroy each other."

/Question/ What do you expect from the Geneva meeting?

/Answer/ I know our administration does not yet want to renounce the production of any type of strategic weapon at all. Neither Trident, nor Pershing, nor Midgetman, nor the bombers. Nothing! Everyday in the United States we make four new nuclear weapons. And the military industry has invested so much in this business in the hope of superprofits that the weapons manufacturers do not want to reduce anything. Nonetheless I have just a 5-percent glimmer of hope that Mr Reagan could agree to a halt on nuclear weapon tests.

/Question/ What gives you that hope?

/Answer/ Reagan is going to Geneva because he is feeling considerable pressure from sensible Americans who want to reach some kind of agreements with you on controlling the nuclear arms race. And I hope Reagan and Gorbachev will agree to meet again. Your leader quite rightly showed initiative by proposing to achieve far more in Geneva than mere acquaintanceship with our president.

/Question/ The suggestion has appeared in the American press that after the Geneva talks you could confine yourselves to laboratory research on space weapons, renouncing firing range tests of "Star Wars" systems. How do you see such suggestions?

/Answer/ I know that in our country as soon as they start organizing a new weapon system, it develops nonstop. In our country whole cycles of development are interconnected—research, design, testing, perfecting. That has always been the case as long as I can remember. It is hard to curb the monster once you have given it its head. And I am sure that the "Star Wars" system will ultimately be useless to the United States, since the Soviet Union will certainly develop /razrabotayet/ effective counterweapons against it.

/Question/ So why create /sozdavat/ it?

/Answer/ It was born of the "High Frontier" project, championed by retired Gen Danny Graham a consultant to the president. He is in our movie: He stands next to Reagan. Graham and his ilk believe that we will certainly wage war with your country. And he decided to achieve a dual goal for the United States: To win the war and to survive it. So the idea of a surprise nuclear strike against the USSR arose. This required the siting of American Pershings in Western Europe, MX ICBM's on our territory, Tridents on our submarines in the oceans, and "Star Wars" weapons in space, as a shield against a Soviet retaliatory nuclear missile strike. But I regard all this as a crazy idea from the military viewpoint.

/Question/ Why?

/Answer/ It is impossible to unleash a nuclear war and survive. I repeat, the Soviet Union will certainly have weapons against our "Star Wars" chimera. All Americans should be informed honestly about this. The best thing for us is to reach agreement with the Soviet Union in Geneva on mutual control of weapons arsenals.

What Next?

The next Washington interview was with Paul Warnke, formerly the chief U.S. delegate to the Soviet-American talks on the conclusion of the SALT II treaty. Warnke's recommendations on the eve of the Geneva meeting are now being published by central newspapers in New York and Washington. Paul Warnke, a highly successful lawyer and influential figure in the Democratic Party, received us in his office, from where the windows open onto a panoramic view of the White House. Warnke said that his party is counting on returning there in 3 years' time after the presidential elections. But we asked him mainly about the more immediate future—the November summit meeting.

"I expect," he said, "that the participants in the Geneva meeting will be able to reach an agreement in principle. That is, to achieve an accord in principle on future collaborations, as happened in the past at the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vladivostok. No treaty was concluded then. But the foundations were laid, and were fruitfully utilized at subsequent talks. I think the basis for a Soviet-American compromise exists today.

/Question/ Judging by your experience, is it possible to have successful readings with Soviet representatives?

/Answer/ We have a little story in our country. They asked a man whether he believes in baptism. Yes, he replied, because I've seen it done. I am sure it is possible to have real dealings with the Russians. Because I've seen it done--the SALT II Treaty. Soviet-American relations should continue to be built constructively on this foundation. The SALT II Treaty offers much for strategic arms control and reduction.

/Question/ To what extent is it necessary for the United States to develop the "Star Wars" system?

/Answer/ I think we should prevent war in space. Some of our politicians believe that the Soviet Union will not be able to catch up with us in the militarization of space but will lag behind in the spheres of technology and capital investments. But I am not naive enough to believe that. From my experience of contact with Soviet officials I know very well that they will do everything necessary to ensure their country's security. They will have counterinventions to counterpose to any military-technical discovery of ours. It would be more sensible for both countries not to spend crazy sums of money on this, but to reach a businesslike agreement. And I hope reason will triumph over the space militarization plans.

/Question/ Do you think that will happen?

/Answer/ I am a political optimist. The United States and the Soviet Union are not fated to engage in a military clash. There are no interterritorial claims. There is no religious discord. There is only the threat that someone will shoot first from fear that the other may shoot him. That is why we need an agreement on arms control and reduction, as Mr Gorbachev proposed. /answer ends/

Moving on from Washington to New York, we visited the center for the study of the Soviet Union at Columbia University, the Harriman Institute (formerly called the Russian Institute). It is headed by Professor Marshall Shulman, one of the most prestigious U.S. specialists in Soviet policy. Under former President Carter's administration Professor Shulman held a high post in the State Department and had a practical influence on relations with the USSR. We asked the professor:

/Question/ You have been studying Soviet-American relations for more than 40 years?

/Answer/ Yes.

/Question/ Do you regard these relations as unsatisfactory at present?

/Answer/ I agree that their state is far from brilliant, and I am afraid they may become even worse. Unless a miracle happens in Geneva. Mr Gorbachev's new proposals opened up the opportunity to improve Soviet-American relations. But it is a very great pity that our country's leadership is seemingly not ready for this.

/Question/ Why not?

/Answer/ We are living through a period where a shift toward the right wing has taken place: conservatism in domestic policy and nationalism in foreign policy. This shift was stepped up particularly after Watergate, our withdrawal from Vietnam, and the events in Iran. That is why people were uplifted when the invasion of Grenada took place. That has happened again. You can see for yourselves the reaction to the seizure of the aircraft carrying the hostages. The same happened in Britain after the Falklands war. It is a general mood, or rather an emotional state. But nationalism has become widespread in our country and influences the defining of foreign policy.

/Question/ At the same time, it obviously must not be left out of account that according to public opinion polls 80 percent of Americans came out in favor of a speedy end to the arms race. What next?

/Answer/ Our political life is cyclical, and has long resembled a swinging pendulum. That is why I call for patience and restraint in Soviet-American relations. I foresee an improvement. But I will not risk predicting when. I believe we can transfer relations between our countries onto a more sensible footing. But we should not compete in the nuclear arms sphere.

/Question/ You visited the Soviet Union recently?

/Answer/ I crossed the whole country on the Transsiberian Railroad. I visited not only Moscow, but also Novosibirsk, Irkutsk, and Khabarovsk. It was a remarkable trip. I regret not making it much earlier. In any case, I believe in the possibility that the new Soviet leadership, not only at summit level but at obkom and raykom level, is capable of achieving a considerable improvement in the Soviet economy. That will be an important step. And of course the time will come when relations between our countries will be much better than they are now, a time of mutual, constructive cooperation.

/Question/ How do you assess American efforts to link the arms limitation problem with regional conflicts in various parts of the world in Geneva?

/Answer/ I believe that until such time as we can resolve the fundamental problem of arms, it will be extremely difficult to resolve all the other questions. It is difficult to settle the problems in Asia, Africa, and Latin America if Soviet-American military rivalry continues. And not because all these things are interrelated. But because it is necessary to reduce tension in the international situation in order to productively settle various problems.... /answer ends/

Professor Shulman's final words revealed extremely clearly the groundlessness of the U.S. President's UN speech about the priority of discussing regional problems at the Geneva meeting. But the President has his consultants. Nonetheless, one of our interviewees--Admiral Larocque--had the idea, together with likeminded people, of giving the President some useful advice through an open letter to Ronald Reagan which was sent to the newspapers. The copy of the letter which we received says:

"Mr President, your wise wife, we are told, wants you to go down in history as a great peacemaker and the man who stopped the growing arms race. The decisive moment has come for you, Mr President. General Secretary Gorbachev has energetically put forward brilliant new proposals and attracted the whole world's attention. Millions of people on the planet will have the opportunity to go on living if you take your first step to prevent nuclear war."

/12228

CSO: 1807/120

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

'HYPOCRISY' OF REAGAN'S UN SPEECH ON REGIONAL CONFLICTS ATTACKED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by A. Golts, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reviewer, under the "Military-Political Review" rubric: "Washington Is Kindling Conflicts"]

[Text] "Provocative Sermon" in the United Nations--Gambling
on Confrontation--Terrorism at the Level of Official Policy

For several days now, the world press has been commenting on the speech of the U.S. president at the anniversary session of the UN General Assembly. Despite the variety of opinions and views, the evaluation of the English FINANCIAL TIMES, which called this speech "disappointing," may be considered the common denominator here.

Everyone was interested in hearing what the president of the United States had to say, especially on the fundamental problem of the present day, that of providing for a lasting peace and dependable security and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. The expectations did not come about. Stating in effect that the program for the militarization of space is a matter that has already been decided and not subject to discussion in negotiations, Reagan did not respond to far-reaching Soviet peaceful initiatives calling for the prohibition of offensive weapons in space and limiting strategic nuclear weapons. He essentially maintained silence on all of this.

Instead, Reagan promulgated the already highly touted plan for the "settlement of regional conflicts." This is no doubt that these conflicts are one of the most important problems on the agenda. The "hot spots" must be extinguished.

But how did the master of the White House approach this issue? In his speech, he named five countries that, in the opinion of Washington, are in need of such a settlement: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Nicaragua, Angola and Ethiopia. All of the troubles of these states, the American president indicated, are simply the result of the fact that power there is in the hands of "perfidious" Marxist-Leninists. The proposed settlement has the goal of returning these countries to the "family of free peoples." Here how can one fail to recall the attempt to return Vietnam to this same "family," utilizing bombs, chemical weapons and monstrous terror for this purpose. And Chile, for whose return the CIA organized a military-fascist overthrow and the murder of Allende, the

legitimate president. And Grenada, trampled by the forged boots of American commandos exactly 2 years ago!

Reagan's speech contained such obvious imperial pretensions that the well-known American observer G. Reston called it a "provocative sermon." Indeed, in the American approach to this extremely important problem, the principal sources of conflicts are deliberately distorted and painted over.

The administration in Washington is intentionally pretending that it does not understand the simple fact that it is not the "intrigues" of communists and not the "hand of Moscow" that caused the peoples of Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Nicaragua and a number of other countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America to overthrow dictatorial and feudal regimes. The peoples themselves established democratic authority. Today they are defending it. The essence of the struggle taking place there is the fact that the overthrown exploiters and tyrants, in relying on the help of American imperialism, are trying to turn back the wheel of history.

In addition to ideological factors and the class imperialist hatred of progressive transformations in the indicated countries, here the United States is pursuing its own narrow mercenary military-political goals. And it is by no means accidental that "local conflicts" arise precisely in those regions arbitrarily assigned by Washington to the "sphere of U.S. vital interests."

Despite specific features that are superimposed by a specific political situation, Washington is kindling all of the conflicts according to one common scheme. To see this scheme, it is sufficient to recall how the events developed in any one of countries named by Reagan.

Let us take Cambodia. As everyone knows, after its ignominious defeat in Indochina, the United States lost a significant part of its influence in Southeast Asia. It had to abandon most of its military bases on the territory of the countries counted as "friends and allies." And the bases had become more and more necessary as the Pentagon unfolded increasingly extensive preparations for military adventures in the Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf and southwest Asia.

In 1979, the Cambodian people finally overthrew the monstrous genocidal regime. The remnant's of Pol Pot's forces entrenched themselves in Thailand. Washington decided to make use of their services to give it a reason to renew its intervention. From year to year, it has increased its supplying of Pol Pot's forces with weapons, ammunition and everything that they must have to carry on hostile terrorist acts against their own people. At the same time, to give these fanatics the appearance of respectability, Washington persuaded two Khmer emigre groupings to enter into an alliance with them.

The situation in the region of the Thailand-Kampuchean border has worsened sharply. Especially so since, at the urging of the United States, the Thai Army has begun to support the raids of the bandits with artillery fire. The increase in the confrontation perceived and is being perceived with satisfaction in the American capital. They designated Thailand a "near-front state," and they hurriedly began to send huge shipments of military equipment

there. At the same time, any attempt of sober-minded people in ASEAN (regional grouping including Thailand) to give a positive response to the proposals of the countries of Indochina for negotiations was invariably followed by rude response from Washington.

The situation in Southeast Asia continues to heat up. They continue to suggest to Bangkok that without American support it would be completely defenseless against the threat supposedly emanating from Vietnam. This pressure is already having results. An American-Thai agreement on military shipments was recently signed in New York. It states that if necessary the Pentagon may make use of military facilities in the territory of Thailand. In this way, the first step toward the return to the bases has been taken. Washington is utilizing the continuing conflict to create the conditions for a direct military intervention in Southeast Asia.

Under an analogous scheme, undeclared wars are being waged against Afghanistan and Nicaragua. There is a difference, of course, in the sums that the United States is spending for subversive operations. The largest and most expensive war is the undeclared one against the Afghan people. About \$1 billion have already been spent to equip and train the bandits [dushmany] and the United States has paid \$3.2 billion to the Pakistani regime for its agreement to turn the country into the main camp of the bandits. The Pentagon is counting not only on strangling popular authority in Afghanistan but also on obtaining bases and military facilities right on the border with the USSR to replace those that they lost in Iran.

Tens of millions of dollars are going to the Nicaraguan "contras." Congress already rejected the Clark amendment that formally prohibited the giving of military aid to Angolan splinter groups. The American press reports that bandits from UNITA will soon be supplied with weapons in exactly the same way as are the Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

Today the distinguishing characteristic of the approach of the United States administration to the waging of undeclared wars against sovereign states (and Reagan's latest address confirms this) has become a combination of hypocrisy and open cynicism. "We must not disavow those who are risking their lives on all continents, from Afghanistan to Nicaragua," Reagan declares. And he sends all of the bandits not only shipments of arms but his blessing as well. And in the meantime, important employees not of the CIA, this center for carrying out terrorism, but of the staff of the National Security Council, people such as Lieutenant Colonel North, are directly involved in the planning of subversive operations. It is merely a matter of organizing under the president a special board to support the formation of gangs, as is already being proposed by individual congressmen. For the time being, these functions are being assigned to the "Advisory Council for Foreign Intelligence" established a few days ago under the White House.

The state terrorism being practiced by Washington in the international arena has become so obvious that it is being called public terrorism. Now, judging by the address of President Reagan, the goal is to legalize this ominous activity, giving it the character of an international action. For precisely such an objective is being pursued by the American "initiative" on the holding

of negotiations between terrorists and legitimate governments. In addition, Washington proposes that the Soviet Union "guarantee" the results of such negotiations.

Separate mention should be made of those whom the American president calls "brothers," those with whom he is calling for negotiations. Literally a few days ago, teletypes in editor's offices rattled off the latest news: in Herat, an Afghan provincial center, people leaving a worship service in a mosque were subjected to rocket fire. Fourteen believers were the victims of bandits calling themselves "defenders of Islam." And how many more such bandit raids occurred with the use of weapons of death bearing the mark "made in USA"?! It is enough to recall that prior to this an Afghan passenger airliner was destroyed.

And here is a report of the English journal NEW STATESMEN about similar atrocities by Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. In the village of El Acote in the north of the country, they first hacked off the fingers of a soldier in the people's militia and then skinned him. At the same place, before the eyes of one of the inhabitants, the "fighters for democracy" hacked her husband to pieces and decapitated a suckling infant.

And finally, one other piece of evidence. "This is the vile and tragic reality of the murders committed by gangs of cutthroats. These are armed people, paid and organized by the United States. These people are agents of the United States." This is a very authoritative opinion. It belongs to D. MacMahill [spelling uncertain], who worked for a long time in the CIA and analyzed information received from regions where the United States is waging undeclared wars. So these are the ones whom the head of White House is attempting to pass off as the "democratic resistance." These are the ones with whom he is calling for negotiations!

The open hypocrisy of the American position was also seen in the fact that the lists of regional conflicts did not include the Middle East and South Africa. And it is no wonder. For there justice and punishment are in the hands of Washington's "strategic allies" and "partners." From the point of view of the American administration, therefore, perfect order reigns there. And even though there are no international laws that Zionists and racists would not violate (bombing of the Tunisian capital by Israel and South African aggression against Angola are recent examples), the American administration finds no words of condemnation.

The international banditry of the rulers of South Africa and Israel is a direct continuation of their internal terrorist policy. With monstrous cruelty, South African racists are repressing the actions of the African majority that is demanding an end to the vile policy of apartheid. But the president of the United States is not proposing to the leaders of South Africa that they begin negotiations with the representatives of the African National Congress, the organization that expresses the hopes of the majority of the country's population. In exactly the same way, Washington is not demanding that Tel Aviv negotiate with the PLO.

It is no accident that the American "initiatives" also ignore the Iran-Iraq conflict that has now lasted more than 5 years and has already claimed hundreds of thousands of victims. Washington clearly does not want a cessation of this bloody war, which serves as an excuse to increase the American military presence in the region.

Precisely the United States, either by itself or through its allies, is pursuing a policy of state terrorism throughout the world. With the help of this policy, U.S. imperialism is attempting to stop the course of history and take social revenge.

As for the Soviet Union, it consistently appears on the side of the states and peoples that are repelling attacks by the aggressive forces of imperialism and defending their freedom, independence and national dignity. Our country believes that all regional conflicts must be settled through negotiations. But these must be fair negotiations between sovereign states. This is precisely why the SSR welcomes the constructive proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia for the start of negotiations with the countries of ASEAN, is in favor of the continuation of indirect negotiations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, and supports the work of the Contadora Group to settle the situation in Central America. But the USSR is firmly against any actions that could legalize state terrorism.

9746

CSO: 1807/107

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

U.S. TRADE POLICY HURTING PARTNERS

Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Oct 85 p 8

[Article by Yuriy Maksimov: "To the Partners' Shoulders. A Commentator's Opinion"]

[Text] The new U.S. foreign trade policy proclaimed by Washington is causing stormy reaction in countries of the capitalist world. After all, it is essentially a program of large-scale U.S. expansion if not aggression in all trade and economic azimuths. This policy is essentially designed to provide maximum protection for the American domestic market against foreign competition on the one hand and to create more favorable conditions for the expansion of American exports on the other.

The crisis in the theory and practice of "Reaganomics" and its inability to resolve the important problems that have come to a head is clearly seen in the new program of foreign economic expansion.

The USA is presently trying to slightly lower the dollar's exchange rate which makes it difficult to export American goods to other countries. This was known to be the goal of a meeting of the "group of five," which includes the finance ministers of the USA, France, Great Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Japan, that was held in New York at the initiative of the White House. At the meeting, it was resolved that there would be "joint" participation in measures in the currency market to "devalue" American currency.

The time that has elapsed since the meeting has shown that the United States' partners have begun dumping their currency reserves on the market to ensure the success of the resolution. Thus in a single day, the FRG spent 46.6 million and Japan spent 1.7 billion dollars! However, the USA itself does not seriously intend to carry out the resolution. At least that was the sense of U.S. Commerce Secretary M. Baldrige's statements at a recent meeting with journalists.

The decisions of the "group of five" are not making any serious changes whatsoever in the chaos of capitalism's present currency and financial system. It is not by chance that O. Lambsdorf, former FRG economics minister characterized the decisions of the "big five" as "cosmetic."

Reagan's new foreign economic policy and the decisions of the finance ministers of the five major Western powers are evidence of one thing: the attempt of the United States to solve its problems at its partners' expense.

5013

CSO: 1825/11

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

INTERNATIONAL 'CONCERN' OVER U.S. PLANS TO ANNEX MICRONESIA

LD080635 Moscow TASS in English 0621 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] New York, 8 Nov (TASS)--The international community expresses growing concern over the intension of the United States to annex Micronesia under the cover of various kinds of neocolonialist "agreements" for the purpose of converting it into a U.S. military-strategic base point. Washington's unlawful attempts at snatching Micronesia out of international jurisdiction run counter to the UN Charter and to the declaration on the grating of independence to colonial countries and peoples, Akbar Yousufi, representative of Afghanistan, pointed out in a speech in the fourth committee of the UN General Assembly. The militarization of the U.S. trust territory of Micronesia poses a threat to international peace and security. The almost-40-years-long history of the U.S. administration of Micronesia is a story of efforts aimed at depriving the Micronesian people of its right to unity and independence, and at consolidating the Pentagon's strategic positions in the Western Pacific on the approaches to the Asian Continent, stated Soviet representative V. L. Oleandrov.

/9274

CSO: 1812/045

WESTERN EUROPE

GREAT BRITAIN 'STEPPING UP' PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR AGAINST USSR

LD121615 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1540 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] London, 12 Nov (TASS)--TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

Following Washington's example, Great Britain is stepping up a "psychological war" against the USSR and other socialist countries. As the DAILY TELEGRAPH reports today, the state broadcasting corporation, the BBC, has started implementing a large-scale program aimed at "heightening the effectiveness" of its propaganda broadcasts to the Soviet Union, Poland, and other European socialist states.

With this aim, in particular, it is planned to build and install six of the latest shortwave transmitters in the village of Orfordness, Suffolk County, on the British East coast. They will replace less powerful equipment at present operating in the County of Cumbria. Implementation of this project, planned for the period up to 1990, will cost the British taxpayers 20 million pounds sterling.

As P. Fraenkel, one of the managers of the BBC's European service, admitted, the radio corporation is being modernized in an attempt to widen the audience, to which tendentious broadcasts in Russian are regularly beamed. In other words, the BBC bosses and their official protectors hope to "sound more loudly" in the chorus of propaganda loudhailer like the Voice of America, Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe and others, which daily poison the airwaves with muddy floods of anti-Sovietism.

/9274

CSO: 1807/122

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG 'REVANCHIST' ADDRESSES SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

LD232048 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 23 Nov (TASS)--By TASS commentator Lev Aksyonov. Ottfried Hennig, parliamentary state secretary at the Minister for Inner German Affairs, has come up with a malicious anti-Soviet statement in the worst traditions of the cold war. Addressing members of the International Affairs Council in San Francisco, the Bonn official prattled about Moscow's "long-term strategic goals" which are, allegedly, reduced to the attempts "to spread the sphere of its hegemony to include, as far as possible, the whole of Western Europe."

What is it? Is this a conscious unwillingness to make a real assessment of the present-day situation in the world? Even if one leaves out from Hennig's statement the remarks that have nothing whatsoever to do not only with politics, but even with the lexicon used by educated people, his statement evokes no other feelings but amazement.

There is an old parable about a thief who, escaping from the scene, was the first to shout "catch thief." Recalling Hennig's profile makes it clear how far all this is true.

Hennig is not only a high-ranking official in the capital. He is a less important figure among the leaders of the West German revanchists, heading the "Land Association of Germans from East Prussia." If there are people on the banks of the Rhine who dream of "expanding the sphere of hegemony," they are none other than Hennig and like-minded persons. To take, for instance, his allegation made in the revanchist paper OSTPREUSSENBLAT to the effect that "East Prussia" "belongs to Germany." What is this but a direct attempt to question the inviolability of the present-day borders in Europe?

It is no surprise that the revanchist Hennig accuses the Soviet Union of "hegemony." Quite an illustration to the parable about the thief....

Another thing is also noteworthy in the Bonn State Secretary's statement. It is the timing. The statement was made on Friday, literally hours after the completion of the Geneva meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States. At present, when political and state figures of the world, including those subscribing to opposite views on ways of resolving

outstanding international problems, welcome the Geneva summit's results, the West German revanchists feel ill at ease.

How is it possible to give up the trite ideas and imagine, at least for a moment, that the world looks differently from the picture drawn in the sick mind of the professional revanchist and anti-Sovieteer? That is why slander, slander and again slander is being used.

/9274

CSO: 1807/122

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG'S GEISSLER'S REMARKS ON NOBEL PEACE PRIZE CRITICIZED

LD091740 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 9 Nov 85

["What Is Herr Geissler Unhappy About?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Nov (TASS)--TASS commentator Lev Aksenov writes:

The Nobel Peace Prize for the current year has been awarded to the movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War." Thus, the Norwegian Nobel Committee evaluated the contribution of that influential organization to the struggle against the arms race, so that people should know what can be the outcome of a thermonuclear conflict. The opinion of the prominent physicians incorporated in that movement, rings out for the whole world to hear. And people hear it and heed it.

This has very much angered Heiner Geissler, CDU secretary general, a reactionary West German political figure.

Speaking in Rothenhausen (Rheinland-Pfalz land), he described the decision of the Norwegian Nobel Committee as "disgraceful." He is particularly unhappy about the fact that Soviet medical men take part in the noble movement of physicians for peace, against nuclear war. The persistent warnings by the prominent experts about the irreversible consequences of nuclear war to mankind go against the grain with the CDU secretary general.

As far as the views and stands of Geissler himself and the forces which he represents are concerned, they reduce to malicious attacks against the policy of coexistence in Central Europe, and support for the "Star Wars" programmes.

Geissler, who represents the extremist right-wing circles in the FRG, is directing his main efforts at building up international tensions. It is precisely he, who appeared a few days ago as the sponsor of a provocative anti-Nicaraguan assemblage in Bonn, which reduced to unbridled slanders against the revolutionary republic, advocacy of the stand of the "Contras."

The international movement of physicians is too respectable an organization in the world for Herr Geissler being able to undermine its prestige. But his statements and actions this CDU leader only proves that he is [a] rabid opponent of detente and an active mouthpiece of the military-industrial complex.

/9274

CSO: 1807/122

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL WASTE TALKS WITH FINLAND--A Soviet-Finnish seminar on the new methods of processing industrial waste has been held in Moscow at the initiative of the Ministry of the Environment and Outokumpu Osakeyhtiö, Engineering Division. Outokumpu Engineering Division Director General Eero Loeytymäki, told Moscow Radio that the seminar dealt with questions regarding the refining of industrial oils, chemicals, and some nonferrous and ferrous metals. Cooperation with the corresponding Soviet research institute in this field is developing successfully, the director-general said. We exchange information, scientific-technical innovations, and carry out joint work in the development of complicated equipment for processing industrial waste. Our contacts benefit both sides and simultaneously help the development of our countries' economies, Director General Eero Loeytymäki told Moscow Radio. [Text] [Moscow International Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 27 Nov 85 LD] /9274

CSO: 3617.51

EASTERN EUROPE

MULTI-CANDIDATE ELECTIONS IN HUNGARY NOTED

Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 41, 8 Oct 85 p 8

[Answer, in the section "Question • Answer," to a question from A. Oganezov of Yevpatoriya: "I have read that the elections in Hungary this year took place on the basis of a new law. What is the essence of the law, and what were the results of the elections?"]

[Text] The elections to the VNR [Hungarian People's Republic] State Assembly and local soviets, which took place on 8 June of the current year, turned out to be a major event in the country's political life.

In evaluating the elections to the State Assembly and local soviets, the VSRP [Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party] Central Committee Plenum noted that the Hungarian people, by their active participation in the elections, had demonstrated full support of VSRP policy aimed at building a mature socialist society and preserving peace.

Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the All-Hungarian Council of the Patriotic People's Front (ONF),* at a meeting with Hungarian and foreign journalists, pointed out that the voters had confirmed, in the course of the elections, their desire to participate actively in implementing VSRP political policy. This is a reliable and stable basis for the further development of socialist democracy.

This year the elections took place on the basis of the new law on suffrage adopted in December 1983, the purpose of which, as the Hungarian press notes, is further democratizing the electoral system as well as increasing the deputies' accountability to their electors and stepping up their participation in the work of the elective organs. This law provides for the nomination, in each voting okrug [district], of no fewer than two candidates for deputy of both the State Assembly and the local soviet.

As Hungarian newspapers emphasize, the practice of nominating two, or several, candidates also existed previously. Thus, as early as 1971, two or more candidacies were put forward in each of 49 voting districts in the elections of deputies to the State Assembly. The new law expands this practice's area of application.

* The Otechestvennyy narodnyy front [Patriotic People's Front] is a mass sociopolitical organization: It unites the labor unions and youth, women's and other organizations under VSRP leadership.

According to the new law, any Hungarian citizen having the right to vote and supporting the program of the Patriotic People's Front which, as is well known, has the construction of a mature socialist society in Hungary as its goal, may be nominated as a candidate.

Agencies of the Patriotic People's Front, political and public organizations, and representatives of labor collectives may nominate candidates for deputy. At the same time, candidacies may be proposed by the voters taking part in pre-election meetings.

Also, a new feature of the law on elections is establishment of a so-called All-Hungarian election list, from which about 10 percent of the State Assembly deputies--35 persons--were nominated and elected. Prominent State, party and public figures of the country were included in it. Among these were VSRP General Secretary Janos Kadar, Chairman of the VNR Presidium [President, Presidential Council] Pal Losonczi and Chairman [Premier] of the VNR Council of Ministers Gyorgy Lazar.

About 1.5 million people took part in the meetings to nominate candidates for deputy.

The meetings approved a preponderant number of the candidacies proposed by the Patriotic People's Front. Candidates for deputy also were nominated directly at the meetings. Thus, 70 candidates for State Assembly Deputy and 3,500 candidates for local soviet deputy were nominated directly at the meetings. About a third of these candidates became deputies of the highest organ of State power. At the same time, 3 percent of the candidacies for the State Assembly and 1.5 percent of those for local soviets did not receive the required minimum of votes from participants in the meetings.

Western propaganda had high hopes that antisocialist elements would try to take advantage of the pre-election campaign for their own purposes. However, this did not happen. As Bela Molnar, secretary of the All-Hungarian Council of the Patriotic People's Front, pointed out in the newspaper NEPSZABADSAG of 16 May this year, only at a few of the meetings were there instances when small groups proposed as candidates such persons as have rejected socialist goals. The meetings demonstrated that these persons and groups have no roots in the socialist society. Not one such candidacy even came close to obtaining the votes, requisite to nomination, of one-third of the citizens attending the meetings.

Overall, 94 percent of the Hungarian citizens having the right to vote took part in the elections. They elected 307 deputies and 285 reserve deputies to the VNR State Assembly (Those candidates, for whom over half of the ballots recognized as valid were cast, became deputies of the State Assembly or local soviets. Candidates who received over a fourth of the votes in a given voting district were considered reserve deputies of the State Assembly or local soviet. Reserve deputies automatically become deputies in the event that a deputy's seat is vacated in their voting district).

Nearly 42,000 deputies were elected to local soviets.

EASTERN EUROPE

SED'S MUECKENBERGER ON STRENGTHENING PARTY RANKS

AU020601 Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 19, October 85, (signed to press 24 Sep 85) pp 75-80

[Article by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission: "Striving for Further Ideological-Political and Organizational Strengthening of Party Ranks"-- "Article is based on the author's speech at a meeting of workers of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee and of party commissions of the Moscow Gorkom and Obkom"--date not given]

[Text] Great benefits are derived from the exchange of experience between the CPSU and SED leading organs, which has already been carried on for several decades now. This exchange testifies to the indestructible and tested militant alliance of the fraternal parties and represents the expression of our loyalty to socialist internationalism, our increasingly great cohesion, and our mutual enrichment for the purpose of solving the vital tasks of the contemporary stage.

In his speech at the 10th Plenum of our Party Central Committee (in June 1985), E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, noted the great significance of the meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in May this year. He emphasized that both sides had highly appraised the close fraternal cooperation between our parties which plays an increasingly great role in the task of carrying out the plans--outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress--for social and economic development in both countries, and of implementing the general policy of peace.

The 10th Plenum of the SED Central Committee enthusiastically approved the results of the meeting of the general secretaries of the two central committees at which questions concerning the further deepening of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR and currently important international problems were discussed in an atmosphere of complete unanimity. The results of the meeting testify to the unity of views of both parties, including their view in the sphere of further expansion of ties in all fields for the good of our people.

The role of our strengthening cooperation continues to grow in the course of preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress. There is no doubt that it will acquire even greater significance after the congresses.

For a long time already, we have been preparing for the 11th SED Congress and, under the party's leadership, have actually drawn into this work all working people, all classes and strata of the people, and all friendly parties and social organizations included in the National Front. The great and significant events in the social life of our people are also used to further these preparations. Thus, the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory over Hitlerite fascism and of the liberation of the German people from Nazi barbarity were celebrated as a great festive day in the GDR.

Our finest memorial to the glorious Red Army, the German antifascist resistance fighters, and all participants in the struggle against fascism are our concrete deeds to strengthen the first socialist state on German soil. At the same time, these deeds are also the GDR's contribution to the preservation of peace.

The class enemy is furious over the fact that the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory and liberation has convincingly demonstrated that socialism has grown deep roots in the GDR. No one is now able to change the fact that the people of our republic remains forever a loyal and reliable friend and ally of the USSR.

We have received with joy and approval the news that, as a sign of deep respect for the memory of German antifascist fighters, the Soviet Union opened the memorial Museum of German Antifascists in Krasnogorsk and also built a monument to Ernst Thaelmann in Moscow Square that is named after him. This is yet another symbol of internationalism and of the indestructible friendship between the USSR and the GDR.

The great successes achieved by the working people in our entire economy represent a striking testimony of the GDR people's confidence in the SED policy. These successes also show the fruits of our indestructible alliance with the main force of the socialist community, the CPSU and the Soviet Union.

Ensuring the party's leading role on the firm foundations of Marxism-Leninism is the basis of all successes achieved in building a developed socialist society.

Our party is advancing toward its next regular congress with greater unity and solidarity than ever before. Despite all its intrigues, the class enemy has failed to make a breach in our ranks. The class enemy has also failed to realize its intention to provoke dissatisfaction and opportunist attitudes among the GDR population. Nevertheless, we consider the struggle to ensure the unity and purity of party ranks, to implement and assert the Leninist norms of party life, and to effectively apply the principles of democratic centralism to be our everyday task and a firm component party of the political and organizational preparations for the 11th Party Congress. This work is carried on in accordance with the resolution to the SED Central Committee Politburo on verification and reregistration of SED members and candidate members, and on holding individual talks with them during the preparations for the congress. This will promote the further ideological-political and organizational strengthening of party ranks, the development of internal party democracy, and the strengthening of discipline.

The important tasks are to intensify the militancy of party organizations, ensure the fulfillment of the party's decisions by every Communist, and to raise the level of socialist consciousness. What is indispensable in this connection are a constant control by the bezirk party committees [rayonnyy komitet partii] and their concern to ensure that party members fulfill--always and in every respect-- their statutory obligations and rights, and that all party committees and even individual Communist help deepen the trust between the party and the people, between the party and youth. The cause of further growth of the party's leading role as an objective law of development raises great and serious tasks for all members and candidate members of party control commissions.

In our party control work we strive to take into consideration in every way possible the increased ideological-political, spiritual, and scientific-technological level of the workers class, the peasant cooperative members, and the intelligentsia, their level of organization, and the strengthened class consciousness of the Communists, the workers class, and all strata of the population.

The higher criteria applied in the evaluation of the level and quality of party work result from an increasingly closer combination of the advantages of socialism with achievements of the scientific-technological revolution and the objective tasks of further construction of the developed socialist society. The step of socialism is becoming stronger in the world and the significance of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community is growing. New tasks for us also emanate from a deepening general crisis of capitalism and the resulting course of imperialism toward confrontation and increased arms race which the United States is striving to transfer to outer space.

Considering all this, the Central Party Control Commission of the SED Central Committee concludes that raising the level of the party's militancy on the basis of strict observance of the statute, and intensifying the role of Communists as an example for imitation represent a most important requirement by which we must be guided more persistently than ever before in our party control activities today. For wherever this is not ensured, the danger of weakening the confidence of the popular masses in the party's policy always arises.

The duty of the party control commissions is to help raise the level of class consciousness, develop internal party life, ensure the Communists' unity of theory and practice, and ensure the implementation by the party and social organizations of the policy of broad alliance with all classes and strata of population.

Today, this depends more than ever before on every individual Communist and on the question of whether his words are not at variance with his deeds. The main concern of the SED Central Committee in the course of the aforementioned individual talks is precisely to ensure and increase the party's leading role in socialist society.

In conducting these talks, we direct the Communists to be equal to their political responsibility. Proceeding from this, members and candidate members

of the party control commission participate in the work of the groups formed by secretariats of the SED kreis [okruzhnoy] and bezirk committees for the conduct of individual talks. They participate in the elaboration of demands that must be applied in relation to every party member in order to advance to new and higher levels that will be outlined by the 11th Congress.

This naturally makes it necessary for the Central Party Control Commission and the kreis and bezirk control commissions to analyze self-critically their own work and its forms and methods. The SED Central Committee strictly watches over the assertion of the Leninist style in the party, the style that is characterized by the unity between words and deeds and between adoption and fulfillment of decisions, efficiently organized control, the collective nature of leadership, and careful selection, distribution, and education of cadres. Dogmatism as well as a perfunctory, thoughtless, or mechanical approach to the fulfillment of tasks are alien to the Leninist style of work. The Leninist style also requires constant accountability for the progress in the fulfillment of tasks that have been set and for the results of the work carried out.

The party considers the Leninist style of work to be a unified whole. We workers of the party control commissions must act completely in accord with this. Taking this into consideration, the Central Party Control Commission last fall held a week-long training course which was attended by all chairmen and deputy chairmen of control commissions. A critical appraisal of our work since the 10th SED Congress was at the center of the main report and all seminar lessons. An exchange of experience in the activities of commissions was made, and the positive experience was generalized. It was emphasized that members of party control commissions should always bear in mind the following exceptionally important circumstances: Leadership and control presuppose the ability to transmit the experience of political and organizational work, to skillfully analyze facts and events, to orient oneself to new phenomena in a given situation.

The aforementioned resolution on carrying out verification and reregistration says: "Whoever in our period of intense class struggle shuns exemplary and active work is not worthy of bearing the honorary title of Communist. The party breaks with such people. In such instances it is necessary to make the necessary decisions without delay, regardless of the official positions or earlier merits of the Communists concerned."

This demand is based on the fact that what is needed for the construction of socialist society are the creative work of all Communists for the good of the people, their ideological-political activeness and staunch and principled attitude in the struggle against the class enemy, and their loyalty to the workers' and peasants' power. This applies first and foremost to the party and state workers. All their actions must be fully in accord with the principles of democratic centralism, the Leninist norms of party life, the requirements of the party, state, and work discipline, and their personal responsibility for the tasks entrusted to them.

At all of its meetings with the chairmen and deputy chairmen of the commissions, the Central Party Control Commission promotes with absolute clarity the idea

that we must be in the thick of events, strive to reveal what is new, and adopt a comprehensive approach toward accomplishing the tasks that have been set.

The 10th Plenum of the SED Central Committee devoted great attention to questions of the GDR's economic development in the period up to 2000. In this connection it was emphasized: "This development will find its concentrated expression in the unity of economic and social policies. The accomplishment of the party's main task has always been connected with the perfecting of social relations in all spheres and with the social development in the broadest sense of the word. What is involved are the questions of economic results, of satisfying the material and cultural needs of the working people, and the socialist ideology determines more and more the thoughts and actions of the people."

As far as the activities of party control commissions are concerned, it is our duty--although we are not specialists in all spheres of economic and scientific-technological progress--to consider and appraise from party positions the behavior of the Communist and the leader and his approach to introducing what is new, and not to lose sight of anything in this connection. For this reason the party control commissions in the field are guided toward seeking partners among the Communists in other control organs whom we can and must enlist in our work wherever we lack sufficient forces ourselves. Of course, this provides for well thought-out cooperation, including cooperation with workers of departments of the party apparatus and of the state and the law and order organs. In line with this cooperation they assist us in our work and, at the same time, we strive to use their knowledge and experience in certain fields. Thanks to this cooperation, our verifications are more effective and productive.

This requires that chairmen and deputy chairmen of all commissions precisely determine the tasks involved and skillfully lead the control organs all the way to the adoption of appropriate decisions. An increasing requirement for every member and candidate member of party control commissions is also that he must keep in step with life, act farsightedly, and help solve the tasks faced by the entire party. This also implies efficient leadership in all work, beginning with the preparation of every individual verification action.

We consider the growth of the party's leading role as being interconnected with the development of socialist democracy. The role of Communists in all social organizations corresponds to this view.

In our opinion, the growth of the party's leading role and the increased national and international tasks demand consistent intensification of the ideological work and make it necessary for members of our commissions to thoroughly understand the essence of topical problems. This is the prerequisite for asserting the party's leading role all the way down to the primary organizations and to every SED member and candidate member.

It is with the assistance of party control commissions that the party wages its uncompromising struggle against indiscipline, the diversionist policy of imperialism, opportunism and revanchism, and nationalism and neofascism. We

are alert to what is taking place in this respect in the FRG in order to prevent the hostile influence from there from penetrating our borders and spreading in our country. This is an important question of ideological-political vigilance in the struggle for the preservation of the party's unity and purity.

The actions of representatives of the Christian Democratic Party and the Christian Socialist Union and the FRG government in connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory are generally known. These representatives called to draw the proper conclusions from the struggle of the anti-Hitlerite coalition but, on the contrary, have adopted falsification of history as their common cause. We recall the recent provocative meeting of the revanchist land associations and the "association of expellees," as well as the speech by Federal Chancellor Kohl at the meeting of so-called "silesians" on 16 June this year. Rhetoric apart, his speech to the revanchists boiled down to a demand for the restoration of Germany's 1937 borders and for keeping the German question open.

The revanchists strive to liquidate the socialist GDR and other socialist states in Europe. Kohl has essentially adopted Dregger's blasphemous position that frankly reflects the reactionary views of revanchists and neofascists and brazen anti-Communists and grossly distorts history itself. Dregger's position boils down to the following: "The date 8 May 1945 was the day of the greatest catastrophe because World War II ended with a European catastrophe, the biggest catastrophe in the history of our continent. This concerns the subjugation of the whole of eastern and central Europe under the Communist dictatorship." This was the position held in the Adenauer period and now this is Kohl's policy, camouflaged by statements about the creation of a united Western Europe and about the so-called overcoming of the "division" of Europe, as a whole. And all this, they emphasize, under the alleged "conditions of complete freedom and free self-determination." But facts remain facts: The revanchists and neofascists in reality want a revision of the Yalta and Potsdam decisions because they have no intention of fulfilling the principal proposition emanating from these decisions of the former allies of the anti-Hitlerite coalition.

We constantly bear in mind the fact that the West's ideological divisions are a constant and everyday occurrence and are carried out in particular by means of 35 radio stations and 3 television channels beamed to the GDR around the clock.

The enemy is multiplying his attempts to falsify history and intensify unbridled anti-Communism and anti-Sovietism. Constant attacks against the party's leading role continue, slanders of democratic centralism are increasing, and the attempts of gross interference in the internal affairs of the GDR and all socialist countries are intensifying. The ideological adversary strives in every way possible to discredit Communism on a worldwide scale, and to blacken the experience of the construction of socialist society and of our fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union, experience that has justified itself.

E. Honecker noted at the 10th Plenum of the SED Central Committee: "It goes without saying that we consider the preparations for the 11th Party Congress and the goals that will be worked out by the congress not only in the light

of their immediate significance for the GDR but also in their international context. The strengthening of friendship with the USSR and the strengthening of the socialist community and its unity and cohesion occupy the place of paramount importance in this connection. Our countries will have to solve tasks that are of great importance for the fate of mankind."

We will continue to work in this spirit. As far as the struggle for peace is concerned, the SED has again declared its readiness to struggle together with all peace-loving forces to eliminate the nuclear threat from earth and outer space to work consistently for disarmament.

The GDR people highly value the USSR's new constructive and peaceable proposals made by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the determination of all countries of the socialist community not to allow the United States and NATO to achieve military-strategic superiority. They support all efforts aimed at preventing a new round of the arms race and at returning to detente.

The class enemy has not renounced its illusory plans to liquidate socialism and its leading force, the Marxist-Leninist party. We must be watchful to ensure that he finds no ground among us for the realization of these plans and that he does not succeed in influencing in any way the ranks of our party. The activity of all party control commissions must resolutely bar the path to the enemy. It is therefore our important obligation to take care that he does not find any individuals among us who would be ready to be his accomplices. And such individuals can appear wherever the primary party organizations permit the individual party members to not fulfill their obligations and to shun social activities, and wherever control and verification of fulfillment are not treated as everyday tasks.

Proceeding from our experience, again and again we call attention to the fact that construction of the socialist society calls for heightened attention and every possible intensification of vigilance and, first and foremost, vigilance against the class enemy's attempts at ideological diversions as well as his diversions in the economic and military fields up to and including espionage. It is not only necessary to constantly unmask this activity but also to constantly remove anything that makes it possible. Petit bourgeois habits and attitudes, megalomania, absence of criticism and self-criticism, nonclass behavior, and moral degradation play into the hands of the enemy.

The central, kreis, and bezirk party control commissions strive to ensure that facts of this kind are verified with extraordinary objectivity and accuracy on the basis of the strict observance of the statute's provisions and party decisions and on the basis of personal responsibility. For this reason, in order to ensure a thorough understanding of any situation, it is necessary to enlist the most experienced and competent Communists for this work.

In the course of implementing the resolution on verification and reregistration of party members and candidate members and in our preparations for the 11th SED Congress, we are careful to ensure that unstable individuals and those who are morally deficient will not be left in the party ranks because with their behavior they discredit the party in the eyes of the citizens.

The party program and statute demand that the Communist feel responsible for the planned utilization of the people's property for the benefit of all the people. Personal responsibility is also necessary for the protection of the people's property. There should be no tolerance of machinations, bribery, speculations, or personal gains. We must resolutely act against these harmful phenomena by using the necessary means and asserting party morality. This also applies to state discipline. What is involved in this connection, first and foremost, is unflinching observance of socialist legality, protection of the socialist GDR's national and international authority, every possible strengthening of the superiority of its social system over the system of the imperialist FRG, and complete fulfillment of the GDR's obligations toward its allies, including the personal responsibility of citizens for the defense of the socialist motherland and the borders and socialist achievements of the allies.

The principled struggle for the consolidation of order is connected with this. It is an integral part of obligation of all leading cadres as well as the bureau of primary organization. It is the duty of chairmen and deputy chairmen of party control commissions to educate their collectives in the spirit of irreconcilability toward all negative phenomena.

The SED is proud to note now that hundreds and hundreds of thousands of workers educated by the party are fulfilling their tasks in the party spirit and that this army of cadres, loyal and devoted to the party, is constantly growing. However, this gives us no right to rest on our laurels and it must not weaken our vigilance. All cases of abuse of official position, wastefulness, immodesty, money grabbing, dishonesty, eyewash, drunkenness, and other immoral actions will be invariably and resolutely condemned. This is the firm will of our party. There can be no room in its ranks for individuals who forget their obligations and abuse their party membership for mercenary purposes. There is no doubt that the 11th SED Congress will raise even further the level of ideological-political and moral requirements for all Communists in our country.

The SED program includes the following statement that is sacred to us: "The SED is a detachment of the international Communist movement. It firmly stands on the ground of proletarian internationalism. It is linked by fraternal ties with the CPSU, the most tested and experienced party and the first to lead the workers class in alliance with the working peasantry to power as a result of the October Socialist Revolution."

In conformity with these program principles, our party will never permit in the GDR any manifestation of anti-Sovietism or any undermining of our combat unity and our indestructible alliance with the CPSU.

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"Partiynaya zhizn", 1985

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CSO: 1807/123

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

USSR-NICARAGUA: COMMISSION FOR ECONOMIC, TRADE COOPERATION

Establishment of Commission

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR in Russian No 12, 1985 pp 171-172

[Text] Agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the National Rebirth Government of the Republic of Nicaragua on the establishment of the Soviet-Nicaraguan Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

In the interest of further strengthening friendly relations and the development of economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation between two countries on the basis of nonintervention in internal affairs, complete respect for the national dignity and sovereignty of both countries and reciprocal gain, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the National Rebirth Government of the Republic of Nicaragua have agreed on the following:

Article 1

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the National Rebirth Government of the Republic of Nicaragua establish the Soviet-Nicaraguan Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Article 2

The Commission's tasks are:

to examine the course of fulfillment of Soviet-Nicaraguan agreements in the area of economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation;

to study the potential for the further development of economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation, to make and submit recommendations on its improvement to competent agencies of both countries;

to examine other questions associated with economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation.

Article 3

The Commission performs its activity on the basis of the Statute which is an integral part of the present Agreement.

Article 4

The present Agreement takes effect on the date of its signing.

Completed in Moscow on 29 April 1985 in two original copies in both Russian and Spanish; both texts have equal force.

On behalf of the Government of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

On behalf of the National Rebirth
Government of the Republic of
Nicaragua

/s/ M. Sergeychik

/s/ G. Ruis

Appendix to Agreement

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR in Russian No 12, 1985 pp 173-75

[Text] Appendix to the 29 April 1985 Soviet-Nicaraguan Agreement on the Establishment of the Soviet-Nicaraguan Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Statute on the Soviet-Nicaraguan Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technical Cooperation

The Soviet-Nicaraguan Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technical Cooperation is established in accordance with Article 1 of the 29 April 1985 Agreement Between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the National Rebirth Government of the Republic of Nicaragua on the establishment of the Soviet-Nicaraguan intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

I

In accordance with the aforementioned Agreement, the Commission is charged with the following tasks:

the examination of the course of fulfillment of Soviet-Nicaraguan agreements in the area of economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation;

the study of the potential for further development of economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation; making and submitting recommendations on its improvement to competent agencies of both countries.

the examination of other questions associated with economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation.

II

The Commission is made up of the Soviet and Nicaraguan Parts. Chairmen of both Parts of the Commission are appointed by the respective Governments.

Chairmen of the Parts inform one another on the staffing of Parts of the Commissions and staff changes.

III

The Commission meets at least once a year in accordance with the approved work plan and the agreement between Chairmen of both Parts. Commission meetings alternate between the two countries and are chaired by the Chairman of the Part of the Commission of the host country.

Either Part may invite the necessary number of advisers and experts to meetings of the Commission.

If possible, the Chairmen of both Parts agree on holding a meeting and on its agenda one month in advance of the meeting. The meeting examines questions on the agenda and questions that may be placed on the agenda with the consent of the Chairmen at the beginning of the meeting.

IV

The Commission makes decisions with the mutual agreement of both Parties.

Decisions are entered in a Protocol that is signed by the Chairmen of both Parts. Chairmen are authorized to make coordinated decisions on urgent questions in the period between sessions. These decisions are entered in the Protocol of the next session of the Commission.

When decisions stemming from a declaration from one of the Parts of the Commission must be approved by its Government, Chairmen inform one another on the decisions of their respective governments.

Protocols of Commission meetings are compiled in Russian and Spanish; both texts have equal force.

V

In order to carry out its tasks, the Commission may establish permanent and temporary organs (subcommissions and task groups) that operate in accordance with the work plan and decisions of the Commission.

The tasks, authority and composition of these organs are determined by the Commission.

VI

Each Part of the Commission appoints a responsible secretary. Responsible secretaries of both Parts of the Commission organize the work of the

respective Parts of the Commission, coordinate the activity of its working organs, prepare materials for the Commission's meetings, and also carry out other organizational tasks associated with the Commission's activity. Responsible secretaries maintain continuous ties with one another in the interest of performing these tasks.

VII

The cost of Commission meetings and of the Commission's permanent and temporary organs are borne by the host country.

The travel cost of participants in meetings of the Commission and its permanent and temporary organs from the USSR to Nicaragua and from Nicaragua to the USSR is paid by the country sending its representatives to these meetings.

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CSO: 1825/11

CHINA/FAR EAST/PACIFIC

FISHING AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR in Russian No 7, 1985 pp 82-88

[Agreement No 9 Between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of Japan on Cooperation in the Field of Fish Management]

[Text] The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of Japan,

taking into account common interest in the preservation, reproduction and optimal use and management of the live resources of the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean,

taking into consideration the adoption of the UN Convention on Maritime Law,

taking into consideration the pertinent provisions of the Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 28 February 1984 "On the Economic Zone of the USSR" and the Law of Japan of 2 May 1977 on Temporary Measures Pertaining to Fishing Regions,

being mutually interested in deepening scientific and technical cooperation in the field of fish management,

taking into account the importance of scientific research in the field of fish management for the preservation, reproduction and optimal use and management of the live resources of the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean,

expressing the desire to develop mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of the fish management,

have agreed on the following:

Article I

The Contracting Parties are developing mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of fish management, including cooperation in the preservation, reproduction and optimal use and management of the live resources of the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean.

Article II

1. The Contracting Parties declare that states in whose rivers stocks of anadromous species of fish, designated below "state of origin," are in the first place interested in such stocks and bear primary responsibility for them.

2. The Contracting Parties declare that the state of origin of stocks of anadromous species provides for their preservation by the adoption of appropriate measures for the regulation of fishery of these stocks in all waters from the external limits of the 200-mile zone to the shore and fishery of these stocks beyond the limits of the 200-mile zones. The Contracting Parties also declare that the state of origin can, after consultations with states engaged in fishery of stocks of anadromous species formed in its rivers outside the limits of the 200-mile zones on the basis of an agreement with them and with the state engaged in fishery of these stocks in the waters or through the waters to the shore from the external limits of the 200-mile zone in which such stocks migrate and which cooperates with the state of origin in the preservation and management of such stocks, establish the total volume of permissible catches in regard to such stocks.

3(1). The Contracting Parties declare that fishery of stocks of anadromous species is conducted only in waters to the shore from the external limits of the 200-mile zones except for cases where this situation could lead to disruption in the economy of any state other than the state of origin. In regard to such stocks of anadromous species formed in the rivers of the USSR outside the limits of the 200-mile zones in the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean, the Contracting Parties hold consultations for the purpose of achieving agreement on the manner and conditions of such fishery of Japan with due consideration of the requirements pertaining to the preservation of these species and the needs of the USSR for them.

The Soviet Side takes into account the usual catch and the method of Japan's conducting fishery of stocks of anadromous species and all the regions in which such fishery is conducted.

3(2). Japan, participating on the basis of an agreement with the USSR in the implementation of measures for renewal of stocks of anadromous species formed in rivers of the USSR, particularly by participating in expenditures for these purposes, enjoys special consideration on the part of the USSR in regard to fishery of these stocks.

4(1). The Contracting Parties declare that ensuring the fulfillment of rules pertaining to stocks of anadromous species outside the limits of the 200-mile zones is done on the basis of agreement between the state of origin and other interested states.

4(2). Ensuring the fulfillment of rules pertaining to stocks of anadromous species formed in rivers of the USSR outside the limits of the 200-mile zones in the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean is done on the basis of agreement between the Contracting Parties in conformity with the following

provisions:

(a) permits giving Japanese fishing vessels permission on the basis of the provisions of the present article for conducting fishery of stocks of anadromous species outside the limits of the 200-mile zones in the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean are issued by competent organs of the Japanese Side. These competent organs immediately inform the competent organs of the Soviet Side of the names and characteristics of the fishing vessels to whom these permits were issued, the numbers of these permits as well as other necessary data.

Competent organs of the Soviet Side on the basis of the above notifications carry out registration pertaining to such permits;

(b) an authorized official of the Soviet side can properly come on board a Japanese fishing vessel engaged in fishery of stocks of anadromous species for inspection of equipment, holds, ship logbooks and other documents, the catch and other objects as well as for interrogation of crew members. In such inspections and interrogations the indicated official must produce an identity card issued to him by a competent organ of the Soviet Side as well as reduce to a minimum interference in the fishing activity of this fishing vessel;

(c) if the Japanese fishing vessel is actually conducting fishery in violation of the agreement applying to it on the basis of the present article or if sufficient grounds exist to assume that this fishing vessel actually conducted such fishery prior to the said official of the Soviet Side appearing on board the vessel, it can retain this fishing vessel.

In such a case, the Soviet Side must as soon as possible notify the Japanese Side on the retention of such a fishing vessel and the said official of the Soviet Side must as soon as possible duly turn over at the place of retention this fishing vessel together with its crew to an authorized official of the Japanese Side if the question of turning over of this vessel is not just adjusted otherwise;

(d) the competence to conduct a court hearing on matters arising in connection with violation by Japanese fishing vessels of agreements pertaining to them on the basis of the present article as well as to subject the guilty persons to punishment belongs exclusively to the proper authorities of Japan. The Soviet Side will as soon as possible present to the Japanese side acts and proofs confirming these violations;

(e) the Japanese Side informs the Soviet Side of measures adopted by the authorities of Japan on violations by Japanese fishing vessels of agreements relating to them on the basis of the present article;

(f) the Japanese Side will take appropriate measures so that an authorized official of the Soviet Side has the possibility of coming unhindered on board a Japanese fishing vessel and so that at the time of his presence on board crew members of the fishing vessel cooperate with him in carrying out an inspection, including the adoption of measures for ensuring the elimination of violations disclosed as the result of the inspection;

(d) competent organs of the Japanese Side send to competent organs of the Soviet Side through agreed-upon channels and in agreed-upon time periods information on the rate of use of the volume of catch of stocks of anadromous species set by Japan.

5. The Japanese Side will take the necessary measures for ensuring that outside the limits of the 200-mile zones in the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean its citizens and fishing vessels adhere to the agreements applying to them on the basis of the present article.

6. The Contracting Party in the event that stocks of anadromous species formed in rivers of the other Contracting Side migrate into the waters or through the waters to shore from the external limits of its 200-mile zone cooperates with this Contracting Party in the preservation and management of such stocks.

7. The Japanese Side provides possibilities for temporary location of scientific observers of the Soviet Side on conditions agreed upon between the Contracting Parties a on Japanese fishing vessels engaged in fishery of stocks of anadromous species outside the limits of the 200-mile zones in the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean for the purpose of collecting scientific information pertaining to fishery of stocks of anadromous species.

8. The Contracting Parties cooperate in conducting scientific research required for the preservation, reproduction and optimal use and management of stocks of anadromous species formed in rivers of one of the Parties as well as in the development and implementation of joint programs and exchange of data, including data on the origin of these stocks.

9. Each of the Contracting Parties, in the event that it becomes known that fishing vessels not belonging to one of the two Parties are engaged in fishing activity in regard to stocks of anadromous species formed in the rivers of the other side outside the limits of the 200-mile zones in the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean and are making an unfavorable impact on the preservation, reproduction and optimal use and management of these stocks, will draw the attention of the other Contracting Party to this fishing activity. The Contracting Parties, if necessary, will hold consultations for the prevention of such fishing activity.

10. Agreements relating to the implementation of the present article, including agreements mentioned in paragraph 3 and in paragraph 4(2), are included in the protocols of sessions of the Soviet-Japanese Mixed Commission for Fish Management referred to in Article VII of the present Agreement. The said agreements go into force on the day of exchange of diplomatic documents notifying of the approval of these protocols by each of the Contracting Parties in conformity with the procedures established by its domestic legislation.

Article III

1. The Contracting Parties cooperate in the conduct of scientific research in

the field of fish management, particularly scientific research required for the preservation, reproduction and optimal use and management of live resources of the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean.

The Contracting Parties cooperate in holding when necessary consultations of scientists and specialists on questions of coordination and carrying out of the above-mentioned scientific research, analysis and evaluation of their results as well exchange of information connected with fishery in the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean in which the Contracting Parties have a mutual interest.

2. The Contracting Parties cooperate in improvement of the technology and methods of fishery, breeding and rearing as well as techniques and methods of processing, storing and transporting live resources in sea and fresh waters when this is of mutual interest to them.

Article IV

The Contracting Parties in appropriate cases cooperate in the preservation and management of live resources outside the limits of the 200-mile zones in the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean in which the Contracting Parties have a common interest, taking into account in this connection the most reliable existing scientific data.

Article V

The Contracting Parties in the event of mutual interest hold consultations on questions of fish management, including questions of preservation and optimal use of live resources examined in international organizations, the members of which are both of the Parties.

Article VI

The Contracting Parties in the event of mutual interest hold consultations on questions of cooperation in the field of fish management among their organizations and enterprises within the framework of pertinent laws and rules of each of the Parties.

Article VII

1. For the attainment of the objectives of the present Agreement, the Contracting Parties will create a Soviet-Japanese Mixed Commission on Fish Management called below the "Mixed Commission."

2. The Mixed Commission will consist of a representative and not more than two deputies for him appointed by each Contracting Party.

3. The Mixed Commission will meet for its sessions not less than once a year alternately on the territory of each of the two countries. General expenditures connected with holding sessions of the Mixed Commission are borne by the participating Parties.

4. The Mixed Commission will hold consultations on questions relating to Article II and also examine other questions connected with implementation of the present Agreement.

5. The results of consultations on questions pertaining to Article II as well as the results of examination of other questions connected with implementation of the present Article are included in the protocols of the meetings of the Mixed Commissions, which are adopted on agreement between the representatives of the Contracting Parties.

Article VIII

Nothing in the present Agreement should be considered as inflicting damage to the positions or points of view of the Contracting Parties on questions of maritime law.

Article IX

1. The present Agreement is subject to ratification in accordance with procedures established by the domestic legislation of each of the Parties. The Agreement will go into force on the day of exchange of diplomatic documents notifying of its ratification and will be in effect till 31 December 1987.

2. The present Agreement will remain in force for succeeding yearly periods if in the course of 6 months prior to expiration of the time of operation of the Agreement neither of the Contracting Parties communicates in writing to the other Contracting Party concerning its intention to terminate its operation.

In confirmation of which, the undersigned, duly authorized by their Governments, have signed the present Agreement.

Completed in Moscow 12 May 1985 in two copies, each in the Russian and Japanese languages, with both texts having identical force.

For the Government
of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics

M.V. Kamentsev

For the Government
of Japan

Ya. Katori

FOOTNOTE

1. The Agreement went into force 13 May 1985.

CHINA/FAR EAST/PACIFIC

USSR, SRV DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

OW200403 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] The 11th session of the USSR-Vietnam Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow from 13 to 18 November to discuss issues concerning the continual development of economic relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

The session stressed that, since the 10th session of the commission, the two sides main efforts have been concentrated on building Vietnam's most important ventures, including fuel, energy communications and transportation, industrial, and other projects, with Soviet technical cooperation.

The session reviewed the implementation of the pledge on mutual supply of goods during the past year, and discussed issues related to the coordination of Soviet and Vietnamese state plans in 1986-1990.

The commission reviewed measures aimed at increasing the effectiveness of technical cooperation and making fuller use of Vietnam's production potential.

Minutes on the results of the session were signed. The session took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

The Soviet delegation was headed by Comrade Talyzin, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers.

The Vietnamese delegation was headed by Comrade Tran Guynh, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

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CSO: 4209/182

MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA/SOUTH ASIA

GROMYKO REMINISCES ON ANNIVERSARY OF INDIRA GANDHI'S DEATH

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 85 p 4

[Article by A. A. Gromyko: "Great Daughter of India"]

[Text] Indira Gandhi died on October 31, 1984. A special committee was formed in India to immortalize her memory. In connection with the anniversary of the villainous murder, the committee prepared an anthology of recollections of Indira Gandhi. Leading state, political and social figures from many countries of the world sent material for it. This article was written for the anthology and sent to Delhi. It is published in slightly abridged form.

Indira Gandhi... For us in the Soviet Union she personified India, wise with the experience of millennia and striving toward the future, a country with a great ancient civilization but eternally youthful, constantly searching out ideals of goodness, outwardly tranquil and patriarchal, but in fact dynamic and uncompromising toward evil, violence and oppression. The India that threw off the yoke of British colonialism and built a new life, raising its voice in the world arena against the military threat. The India, toward which the Soviet people traditionally harbor feelings of genuine friendship and respect.

Probably, it is precisely in this that is hidden the reason that Indira Gandhi enjoyed such broad fame and deep sympathy in the Soviet Union. This high regard came, and comes, from the heart of the people. How often, in the most varied places in our country, parents gave to newborn girls a name that for us was earlier unknown and unfamiliar--Indira!

I had occasion to know Indira Gandhi personally, meeting with her in Delhi, Moscow and New York. We spoke face to face, on narrow and broad topics. Every such meeting left a deep impression. In this delicate woman, with a light step, an open and soft smile, large lively eyes and a gray lock in her hair, one sensed an enormous strength of will, a clear intellect and a firmness of character.

She was distinguished by an unusual charm, a knowledge of how to gain the favor of her interlocutor and the ability to impart the necessary tone to a conversation from the very beginning. She never tried to make an outward impression. But every meeting with her stayed in memory, and in contact with her one was always aware that one was dealing with a person of subtle and analytical intellect and great inner culture.

We often had occasion to have discussions with her. She spoke calmly and in a composed fashion on any problems, regardless of whether the topic was internal affairs, Soviet-Indian relations or the international situation, always analyzing them skillfully and precisely. It was also characteristic of her to uncover the most interesting perspective on the issue under discussion with an apt word or sometimes even an aphorism. She always found what was the most important and determinant and, proceeding from the essence of the matter, proposed logically correct solutions.

I was a witness on more than one occasion to her speeches in the most varied of halls. In India the skill of this wonderful orator was highly appreciated: her words reached deep into the hearts of listeners.

I read and compare the pronouncements of Indira Gandhi made at the beginning of her active life and in later years. The difference, perhaps, is only in the breadth of scope of the problems covered. Over the many years of her career in the post of prime minister, she acquired a solid store of knowledge and enormous experience--a great help in the complex state activities of any politician. But always, as at the beginning of her road--the road of a great government figure--up until the last day, she remained a person with firmly established views on life and the future of India.

TO RECALL INDIRA GANDHI TODAY IS TO LOOK TO THE PAST AND TO GRASP A SENSE OF THE MANY CENTURIES OF HER COUNTRY'S HISTORY.

She loved her motherland, did not conceive of herself without it and was a patriot in the cause of its transformation. From her youth, the suffering of the people caused her pain in her soul.

The wise Rabindranath Tagore educated her. With his help she absorbed the rich history and originality of her native land.

The first prime minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, had a significant influence on the formation of his daughter's world view. She greatly resembled her father.

Like Nehru, deeply revered by the people, she fitted her thoughts to the ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia. She was born on November 19, 1917, literally a few days after the revolutionary overthrow in our country, and loved to say that she was the same age as Great October.

Like the cool and steadfast Nehru, she did not like to display emotion. She formulated her thoughts clearly and usually laconically. Many times I noted to myself that she would sooner not negotiate than go too far. However, everything about which she expressed her opinion was stated with weight and in detail. I suppose that her restraint came from the innate and characteristic modesty of the Indian woman. It was as if she personified all of the best qualities that were characteristic of the women of her country.

Nehru laid the basis for the peaceful policies of sovereign India. Indira Gandhi turned out to be a worthy successor to her remarkable father and

political mentor. There is something more than simply family tradition in this succession.

It can be said confidently without risk of exaggeration that after Jawaharlal Nehru, his daughter will occupy a worthy place in the history of independent India. Indira Gandhi strove to do everything to make her country strong and able to stand firmly on its own two feet, preserving and augmenting the rich legacy of one of the most ancient civilizations and at the same time eliminating poverty, backwardness and the burden of outmoded structures and traditions.

After all, it is no secret that in the decade and a half and more that she headed the government of India, the country basically achieved self-sufficiency in food and began the rapid development of industrial production. Thanks to a policy of independent development, India under the leadership of Indira Gandhi became one of many developing countries where the share of participation of foreign capital in the financing of national construction is insignificantly low. Thus, looking into the past, one feels with especial force what is new that has come to modern-day India.

TO RECALL INDIRA GANDHI TODAY IS TO SEE THE PRESENT OF HER ENORMOUS COUNTRY, TRANSFORMED TO A SIGNIFICANT EXTENT THANKS TO THE EFFORTS OF THE NATION UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THIS GREAT WOMAN.

The successes of India are well known. Here I would like to pay particular attention to the role played by Indira Gandhi in the development of Soviet-Indian relations. She was a consistent advocate of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Even in the years of the Second World War, when fascist Germany treacherously attacked the USSR, Indira Gandhi came out decisively in support of the struggle of the Soviet people and became one of the most active members of the Friends of the Soviet Union Society. She visited Moscow and other of our cities, making her first trip here as early as 1953. Her name is closely linked to the ascent of the relations between our two states to a qualitatively new level as a result of the signing of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and India.

I had occasion to be an immediate participant in this event. In recalling those hot August days of 1971 (I was commissioned to sign the treaty in the name of the Soviet Union), I cannot fail to note the broad and genuine support that this document received not only among the peoples of the Soviet Union and India, but beyond the borders of our countries as well. Even then, the few weak voices of the enemies of Soviet-Indian friendship were unconvincing.

Fourteen years have passed. Now the valuable practical results to which this treaty led are visible as never before. Its positive influence on the course of world events is also visible.

This treaty is aimed at the future and defines the principal areas of Soviet-Indian cooperation. Peace, friendship, cooperation--these words in the title of the treaty reflect the character of those aims that the USSR and India place before themselves in the world arena and in bilateral relations. It was the

first time such a treaty had been concluded between the USSR and a country that was not among the socialist-oriented developing countries. It is not directed against any third country or group of countries. One of its articles reflects the respect of the Soviet Union toward the traditional Indian policy of non-alignment.

For Indira Gandhi, cooperation with the Soviet Union went beyond the phenomena of market interplay. She repeatedly emphasized that the USSR had always been on the side of India in its difficult times.

The course that our countries have traversed together in the years since concluding the treaty is notable for the scope of achievements in all spheres of cooperation. Today, this bilateral cooperation is characterized by dozens of new facilities in key industries of the economy, and impressive and fast-growing trade, the high effectiveness of scientific and technical projects and active ties in the spheres of culture, science, health care, education, tourism and sports. The practice of regular contacts between the leaders of the two countries, brought about by Indira Gandhi, has a great role in keeping the whole range of Soviet-Indian relations functioning without failures. The Soviet-Indian dialogue took place on the highest level and with invariable effectiveness. Every personal meeting of the Soviet and Indian leaders became a noteworthy international event.

The striving of the great daughter of the Indian people for the development of friendship with the USSR was one of the shining examples of the unification of the forces of world socialism with a national-liberation movement. M. S. Gorbachev noted: "The names of the great Indian leaders Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi will remain forever in the memory of peoples and will remain an indissoluble link both with the history of national-liberation struggles on all continents and with the history of India."

The government headed by Rajiv Gandhi shows continuity with the policies of Indira Gandhi in its activities. The official friendly visit of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to the Soviet Union, during which adherence to the peaceful anti-imperialist policies of Indira Gandhi was confirmed, served as confirmation of the fine traditions, and as testimony to the dynamic development, of Soviet-Indian relations.

TO RECALL INDIRA GANDHI TODAY IS TO LOOK TO THE FUTURE OF HUMANITY.

Peace was her dream. Peace for all time. I want to emphasize especially her enormous contribution to the anti-war struggle. Even if we review only this part of her activities, it can be asserted boldly that she was a major state figure of our era. Her tireless work in the high post of prime minister is only one facet of her selfless life. But it is necessary to single out precisely this facet, insofar as the consistent peaceful policies of India played, and continue to play, an exceedingly important role in the global confrontation of the forces of war and peace.

The energetic activities of Indira Gandhi for the sake of peace, national liberation and social progress are universally known. Human memory will

preserve her passionate speeches against imperialism and hegemony, the doctrine of nuclear madness and the arms race and the angry denunciations of exploitation, lack of equal rights, colonialism and racism.

Her work in the sphere of diplomacy and foreign policy was deeply constructive and positive. Among her contributions were initiatives on issues of the struggle to avert nuclear war and of disarmament, of the settlement of conflicts and a lowering of the tensions in relations between countries, and of a new international economic order based on the principles of justice and equal rights. The response called forth by the appeal of the leaders of six countries in May of 1984, directed toward the nuclear states to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons, can also be recalled. One of the authors of this appeal was Indira Gandhi.

It was characteristic of her to think in broad categories. She was cognizant of the interconnection of the fate of the people of her motherland--India--with the fate of the planet. She considered peace on Earth as a main condition of the forward movement of the country on the path of progress. "Without peace today there will be no life tomorrow," said Indira Gandhi from the rostrum of the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly. She clearly distinguished the enemies of free India from its friends, and saw from where the danger to world peace emanates and in union with whom this danger can be opposed. That is why her political credo was anti-imperialism and the intolerance of any form of national, race or economic oppression.

This ability of Indira Gandhi's of state vision, the ability to look ahead and to lay a course to the future, made possible the growth of the reputation of India in the world arena. The personal prestige of Indira Gandhi increased as well. These eminent qualities advanced her into the ranks of the leading political figures of the modern world. It is no accident that the non-aligned countries placed India, where the prime minister was Indira Gandhi, at the head of their movement.

The life of Indira Gandhi was shining and rich, but her activities in the post of chairman of the non-aligned movement have a special significance. The leit-motif of her multifaceted concerns in this movement was to strengthen its unity and to raise its activity as a significant factor for peace and disarmament and its rigorous adherence to those anti-imperialist and anti-war principles that were set forth from the beginning.

The great value of the multifaceted activities of Indira Gandhi can also be seen in the posthumous awarding of the International Lenin Prize "For Strengthening Peace among Peoples" to her. The gold medallion and laureate's certificate of this prize were presented to her son and successor in the post of prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, in May of this year in Moscow. Thus was demonstrated the deep respect for the remarkable daughter of the Indian people on the part of the international and Soviet communities.

She knew very well that the enemies of the Indian people were hatching plans for an attempt on her life. In later years, anxiety over the situation in the country and for her own life had shown through in her pronouncements. More than one plot with the aim of her physical liquidation was uncovered.

But Indira Gandhi could not be frightened. To her last breath she considered it her civil duty to implement the course that had been chosen once and for all.

In one of his surprisingly deep and penetrating letters to his daughter written from prison, Nehru expressed the hope that she would grow up to be a brave soldier of India. She became the supreme commander and led all of the forces in her motherland that are for peace, progress and national unity. However, she perished like a soldier--at her combat post, from enemy bullets...

Indira Gandhi was an honorary doctor of Moscow State University. Not far from its campus is located one of the newest squares of the Soviet capital. There is a flowerbed here with a semicircle of birches around it. On a granite tablet in the middle of the flowers is inscribed: "Indira Gandhi Square. Dedicated in 1985 in honor of Indira Gandhi (1917-1984), an eminent state and political figure of India and a great friend of the Soviet Union."

Years will pass, the trees will grow, the main roads of the city will become more animated and will change somehow. But this square itself will be here forever. It is already well integrated into the look of the city and has become an indispensable part of it, just as Soviet-Indian friendship has organically entered into the national consciousness of two great peoples. Our people honor, and will honor, the name of the great daughter of India carved in the granite among the birches of Moscow.

12821

CSO: 1807/074

MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA/SOUTH ASIA

AGREEMENTS FOR ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH INDIA

Economic, Technical Agreement

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITEL'STVA SSSR No 11, 1985 pp 155-163

[Item No 16: "Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of India"]

[Text] The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of India,

--taking into consideration the close and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries in various spheres of industry, the economy and trade,

--aspiring to strengthen this cooperation in the interest of the peoples of both countries and in accordance with the goals of the Agreement on Peace, Friendship and Cooperation Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of India of 9 August 1971,

--being guided by the Agreement on the Basic Directions of Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of India for the Period to the Year 2000 of 22 May 1985,

--proceeding from the aspiration for the further development and strengthening of the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries,

have agreed to the following:

Article I

Attaching great significance to the expansion of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries in the existing and new spheres, the Contracting Parties have agreed to cooperate in:

1. The construction of the Kakhalgaon Thermal Power Plant with a capacity of 840 megawatts (4 units of 210 megawatts each).
2. The comprehensive prospecting for hydrocarbons with the aid of Soviet equipment and specialists in two mutually-agreed regions in two basins on land.

3. Construction:

- a) Of a coal stripping with a capacity of 10 million tons a year in unit 5 of the Dzhariya Field, with coal concentrating mills;
- b) of the Mokher Coal Stripping with a capacity of tentatively 10 million tons of coal a year and the Kkhadiya Coal Stripping with a total capacity of up to 10 million tons of coal a year, including the first phase of 4 million tons of coal a year, in the Singrauli Power-Generating Coal Field;
- c) the Sintanala Coal Mine with a capacity of 2.5 million tons of coking coal a year in the Dzhariya Field, with coal concentrating mills.

4. The creation of:

- a) An institute for the planning of coal concentrating mills;
- b) a department for manufacturing planning in the Central Institute for the Planning and Design of Coal Enterprises;

5. The modernization of the Paterdikh Coal Concentrating Mill.

6. The introduction of new technology, modernization and reconstruction in the sphere of ferrous metallurgy and machine building in cooperation projects by agreement of the Parties.

It is intended that, by agreement between the Parties, changes may be introduced in the list of projects within the limits of the sum of credit granted in accordance with Article 6 of the present Agreement.

Article 2

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Republic of India, through their competent organizations, will continue the development of production cooperation between the appropriate Soviet organizations and the various state enterprises and other companies of India in mutually-agreed spheres.

Article 3

With a view to the realization of the cooperation envisaged in Article 1 of the present Agreement, the Soviet organizations:

1. If addressed by Indian organizations, will carry out planning and prospecting work necessary for the construction of the projects, in the volumes agreed upon by the appropriate organizations of the Parties.
2. Will supply, in accordance with the agreement of the organizations of the Parties, equipment and machines manufactured in the USSR, and a continuous supply of spare parts and materials.
3. Will extend assistance to Indian organizations, upon their request, in:

- The selection of construction sites;
- the development of master plans for enterprises;
- the elaboration of initial data necessary for planning, and in the preparation, by Indian organizations, of tasks for the planning of enterprises and projects;
- the preparation of technical projects and shop drawings in volumes agreed to by the appropriate organizations of the Parties;
- the construction of these enterprises and projects by means of the realization of supervision by the author and consultations during construction;
- the installation, adjustment and putting into operation of equipment.

For this purpose, Soviet specialists will be sent to India in the number, for terms, in specialties and on conditions according to agreement of the organizations of the Parties.

4. Will develop and turn over, to the Indian organizations, schemes and plans for the production and technical training of Indian citizens for the purpose of the training of specialists and skilled workers needed for the installation, commissioning and operation of enterprises and projects.

5. They will send in the number, for the terms and on the conditions, according to agreement with the Indian organizations, Soviet specialists and instructors to extend assistance in the training, in India, of specialists and skilled workers for work in the enterprises and projects. This assistance will be realized by means of the training of Indian citizens in training centers being created with the assistance of Soviet organizations at the projects in the process of their construction.

6. They will accept in the USSR in the number, in specialties, and for terms according to agreement of the organizations, Indian specialists and skilled workers to have them go through production and technical practice in the appropriate enterprises.

7. They will make available, to Indian organizations, technical specifications in volumes and on conditions which will be mutually agreed to by the organizations of the Parties, including drawings of general type of equipment, drawings for equipment and articles envisaged by the technical plans for production, and the descriptions of manufacturing methods.

The technical specifications made available to the Indian Party will be used exclusively in the enterprises of India and will not, without preliminary agreement of the Soviet organizations, be handed over to other countries.

8. After putting projects into operation, they will extend technical assistance to Indian organizations in the development of their planned capacities by means of sending Soviet specialists to India in numbers, in specialties,

for terms and on conditions that will be mutually agreed to by the Parties, and also by means of spare parts deliveries.

9. With respect to the comprehensive prospecting of hydrocarbon deposits:

- a) They will prepare a technical and economic report on the basis of the analysis of the available data;
- b) they will carry out an appropriate volume of geophysical research and on their basis conduct the treatment and interpretation of the data obtained;
- c) they will carry out the drilling of the necessary number of prospecting holes and conduct an analysis of the data obtained;
- d) they will carry out an estimate of the reserves of hydrocarbons being extracted and prepare plans for the exploitation of the deposits.

Article 4

With a view to the realization of the cooperation envisaged in Article 1 of the present Agreement, the Indian organizations:

1. In the case of the execution of the planning work by Soviet organizations, will provide them with all the necessary initial data and targets for planning that are required for the elaboration of the technical plans and shop drawings of the projects envisaged by the present Agreement, and will carry out the engineering plans and shop drawings of all installations located outside of the territories of the projects, including settlements, spur-tracks and other roads, electric power and water supply, sewer systems, etc., that are necessary for normal operation, as well as auxiliary installations located on the territory of the projects, in a volume according to agreement of the appropriate Soviet and Indian organizations.
2. They will carry out all construction and installation work for the projects and provide all means and services for this construction and installation in accordance with the recommendations and technical requirements of the appropriate Soviet organizations.
3. They will purchase, in third countries, some equipment and materials not being manufactured in the USSR and India, in accordance with the specifications and in quantities subject to agreement between the corresponding Soviet and Indian organizations. The Soviet organizations will inform the appropriate Indian organizations ahead of time about such cases.
4. In case of necessity, they will purchase licenses for manufacturing processes and equipment. The Soviet organizations will inform the appropriate Indian organizations ahead of time about such cases.

Article 5

In the realization of this Agreement, the Soviet and the Indian Parties will

promote the maximum possible participation of Indian organizations in the execution of planning work and in the deliveries of equipment and materials for the construction of the enterprises and projects and the execution of work envisaged by the present Agreement.

The volumes of deliveries, equipment and materials, as well as planning work being carried out by Soviet and Indian organizations will be set forth in appropriate contracts.

Article 6

With a view to extending economic assistance to the Republic of India in the construction of projects and the execution of work stipulated by Article 1 of the present Agreement, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will grant a credit to the Government of the Republic of India.

The indicated credit will be used by the Government of India for the payment of:

--Planning and prospecting operations being carried out by Soviet organizations, as well as technical specifications necessary for the operation of projects stipulated in the present Agreement;

--equipment supplied from the USSR, as well as machines, spare parts (in accordance with the norms of Soviet plants and manufacturers for utilization during the guarantee period) and materials on conditions of c.i.f. [cost, insurance and freight]-Indian ports when delivered on Soviet ships and on conditions of f.o.b. [free on board]-Soviet ports when delivered on Indian vessels. The prices for equipment, machines and materials will be determined by the appropriate Soviet and Indian organizations in the course of mutual negotiations in accordance with contracts on the basis of world market prices;

--expenditures connected with the maintenance of Indian citizens in the USSR, sent for production and technical training in appropriate Soviet enterprises;

--Soviet equipment and materials, services and work being required for the execution of obligations stipulated by Point 9 of Article 3 of the present Agreement, in addition to expenditures of Soviet organizations in India, which must be paid in Indian rupees and agreed to by the appropriate organizations of the Parties.

Article 7

The Government of India will repay the credit granted in accordance with the present Agreement in the following way:

--The credit sums used for every project will be repaid in the course of 17 years in equal annual payments. The first payment will be effected three years after the use of the corresponding part of the credit.

Interest for the credit will be charged from the date of the use of the corresponding part of the credit and will be paid in the first quarter of every

year following the year in which it was charged, with the last payment being effected simultaneously with the last payment of the basic debt.

As the date of the use of the credit will be considered:

--for the payment of equipment, machines and materials--the 45th day from the date of the bill of lading;

--for the payment of planning and prospecting work and other expenditures that go to the account of the credit--the last day of every quarter, in the course of which these expenditures were incurred.

Article 8

Payments to repay a credit and to pay the interest charged for it will be effected in Indian rupees into a special account No 2, opened in the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, in the name of the Bank for Foreign Trade of the USSR.

The conversion of rubles into Indian rupees will be carried out in accordance with the Soviet-Indian Protocol of 25 November 1978 concerning the rate of exchange relationship between the ruble and the Indian rupee.

The sums received in the indicated account may be used by Soviet organizations for the purchase of commodities in India, on the conditions of the effective Soviet-Indian Trade Agreement and/or may be converted into U.S. dollars.

Article 9

The Bank for Foreign Trade of the USSR, in the name of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Ministry of Finance of India, in the name of the Government of the Republic of India, within the shortest possible time period, but in any case prior to the beginning of deliveries or the execution of planning operations, as well as technical specifications necessary for the creation of the projects mentioned in Article 1 of the present Agreement, will establish the technical procedure for the payment of the credit granted in accordance with this Agreement and will open a credit account in rubles for the record-keeping of the use of the credit, the repayment of the principal indebtedness and the payment of interest for the credit.

Article 10

The Government of India will pay to the Soviet Party the expenditures of Soviet organizations connected with the sending of Soviet specialists to India (monthly rates of reimbursement for services and expenditures for insurance and travel assistance) in the dimensions and on the conditions of the Intergovernmental Letters of the Parties of 29 March 1984 and other intergovernmental documents, which may be signed by the Parties.

Article 11

The Soviet organizations guarantee that:

1. The technical plans of enterprises and projects prepared by them will correspond to the production capacities stipulated in the present Agreement or which will be determined by agreement of the Parties;

2. Equipment supplied by Soviet organizations will correspond to the plans of the enterprises and projects stipulated in the present Agreement;

3. The work of the installations, machines and equipment will be in conformity with their declared productivity or capacity.

The guarantee periods, the procedure for their fulfillment, and other conditions will be stipulated in the contracts that must be concluded separately for every enterprise and project in accordance with the present Agreement.

If by chance the guarantee will not be fulfilled in accordance with the accepted technical plans and contracts for the delivery of installations, machines, and equipment to the satisfaction of the Indian authorities, the Soviet organizations are obliged, at their own expense, to correct the defects or to replace the installations, machines or equipment, which can be acknowledged as unsatisfactory, or to reimburse the Indian authorities for the cost of such correction or replacement, as this may take place.

Article 12

The Government of India will secure the fulfillment, by the appropriate Indian organizations, of all necessary measures for:

- a) The necessary recruitment and training of all technical personnel;
- b) the organization of the supply of raw material, semimanufactures, electric power and the creation of other necessary conditions;
- c) the sale of finished products in order to make it possible for projects, constructed in accordance with the present Agreement, to be introduced into operation and to attain full planned production capacity and other indicators of production efficiency stipulated in the plan, in accordance with the time periods agreed to in each case.

Article 13

The conditions for the fulfillment of obligations of Soviet organizations in accordance with the present Agreement will be determined in appropriate contracts, which are subject to being concluded between competent Soviet and Indian organizations.

Contracts for the delivery of equipment and materials, as well as the extension of other types of technical assistance will be concluded, as a rule, within a period of up to 3 months from the date of the presentation of appropriate proposals by Soviet organizations.

The contracts will set forth the volumes, time periods, prices and other detailed conditions for extending the technical assistance stipulated in the

present Agreement to Indian organizations. In addition, the contracts will set forth the obligations of Indian organizations with respect to providing Soviet specialists with housing with the necessary household conditions, medical services, transportation for work-related trips, as well as concrete time periods for the fulfillment of these obligations.

Article 14

If the execution of the present Agreement is infringed for any period of time by wars, hostile actions, embargoes, blockades, or for any other reason that is outside the control of any Party, the representatives of the Government of the USSR and the Government of India must immediately consult with one another and agree on measures that should be taken. If such agreement cannot be reached within an acceptable period of time, the Indian organizations may complete the planning and construction of the projects and the execution of other work in the manner that may be acknowledged as necessary, but even in such a case the rights and obligations of the Parties, arising in accordance with the present Agreement, remain in force.

Article 15

In the case of the development of any disagreement between the Soviet organizations and the Indian organizations in regard to any question resulting from the present Agreement or connected with its execution, representatives of the Government of the USSR and the Government of India will consult with one another and will make an effort to reach a mutual settlement.

Article 16

The present Agreement enters into force on the day on which it is signed.

Executed in Moscow on 22 May 1985 in two originals, each in Russian, Hindi, and English, with all three texts having identical force and the text in English being the working copy.

For the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics

M. Gorbachev

For the Republic of
India

R. Gandhi

Areas of Cooperation Through 2000

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITEL'STVA SSSR No 11, 1985 pp 163-167

[Item No 17: "Agreement on the Basic Directions of Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of India for the Period to the Year 2000]

[Text] The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of India,

--proceeding from the friendly relations existing between the two countries,

--aspiring to the further development and strengthening of the economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation in the interests of the peoples of both countries in accordance with the goals of the Agreement on Peace, Friendship and Cooperation Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of India of 9 August 1971,

--proceeding from the aspiration for the further development and strengthening of economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the principles of respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in the internal affairs of one another, equality and mutual advantage,

have agreed to the following:

Article 1

The Contracting Parties will develop and strengthen economic cooperation by means of joint operations aimed at the introduction of advanced technology, the achievement of higher levels of production and labor productivity, the modernization and reconstruction of enterprises in mutually agreed-upon spheres, the construction of new projects, the training of technical personnel, the elaboration of new types of equipment, manufacturing methods and industrial research programs. Taking into consideration the constantly increasing level of the development of technology and its possibilities, the Parties will develop more perfect forms of cooperation on the basis of mutual advantage and the mutual complementarity of the economies of both countries.

Article 2

The Contracting Parties will strive to develop the cooperation mentioned in Article 1 of the present Agreement, in particular in the following spheres:

I. In the sphere of power engineering--in the increase of the efficiency of thermal power stations which are built or planned with the assistance of Soviet organizations, the improvement of the supply of power stations with spare parts, the training of technical personnel, and the construction of new power projects.

II. In the oil and gas industry--in the more extensive conduct of prospecting work for oil and gas, including the conduct, by Soviet organizations, of comprehensive geophysical research and drilling operations in new regions on land in India, the increase of the volume of repair work on oil and gas wells, as well as on other projects of the oil and gas industry.

III. In the coal industry--in the expansion and modernization of coal projects, the introduction of new technology and equipment for the development of coal deposits, the construction of new coal mines, strippings and coal concentrating mills, the development of a planning and scientific research base in the sphere of coal extraction and concentration, the development of modern

methods of geological prospecting for coal, the underground gasification of coal at low depths, and the securing of technical cooperation in the sphere of the chemical utilization of coal.

IV. In ferrous metallurgy--in the introduction of new technological processes in the utilization of modern equipment and the results of scientific research work, the modernization of Indian metallurgical plants, and in particular the modernization and reconstruction of the metallurgical plant in Burnpur, the achievement of the planned capacities of the metallurgical plants in Bhilai and Bokaro and their expansions, and the continuation of the construction of the metallurgical plant in Vishakhapatnam.

V. In non-ferrous metallurgy--in the creation of an export-oriented bauxite mine, which is the first phase of the bauxite-alumina complex in the state of Andhra Pradesh and the securing of its profitability, in the increase of the efficiency of the aluminum plant in Korba, in the concentration of metals, in the rapid sinking of shafts, horizontal and entry workings of mines.

VI. In machine building--in the increase of the production volumes of existing enterprises, built with the assistance of Soviet organizations, their modernization, the mastery of the production of new types of products, the increase of labor productivity and the quality of production, and the improvement of technological processes.

VII. In the sphere of production cooperation--in the increase, on the basis of production cooperation, of the manufacture and deliveries of machines, equipment and other products on conditions of mutual advantage with the utilization of the production possibilities of the Parties and the latest achievements of science and technology.

VIII. By means of the participation of Indian organizations in the construction of civil and industrial projects in the USSR in accordance with the mutual agreement of the Parties.

IX. In other spheres, which will be determined by the Parties in addition.

Article 3

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will grant to the Government of the Republic of India credits on conditions which will take into account the necessity of stability in long-term economic cooperation.

The projects and the execution of the work for which credits will be granted, the dimensions and conditions of the credits will be set forth in separate agreements.

Article 4

The Contracting Parties reconfirm their intention to promote the cooperation of Soviet and Indian organizations in the construction of industrial and other projects in third countries.

Article 5

The Contracting Parties, acknowledging the important role of trade in the all-round economic relations between the two countries, have agreed to take measures aimed at securing the further dynamic and stable growth of mutual trade.

The Parties have agreed to maintain the system of trade that has developed with calculations in Indian rupees, as well as the long-term basis of the development and planning of mutual trade by means of the conclusion of 5-year agreements on trade and mutual deliveries of commodities and annual trade protocols.

The Parties have also acknowledged the necessity of the further expansion, diversification and perfection of the structure of mutual trade. In this connection, they regard it as necessary to make efforts to expand the products list and volumes of the mutual deliveries of machines, equipment and finished goods, as well as other commodities that are important for the economies of both countries.

The Parties have agreed to promote in every conceivable way the development and strengthening of businesslike relations between Soviet foreign trade organizations and Indian state and private organizations and firms, as well as the development of such forms of cooperation as production cooperation, joint production, cooperation in the sphere of services, and organization and participation in specialized exhibits and fairs.

Article 6

With a view to the further development of scientific-technical cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of India and the more effective use of their scientific and technical potential for the solution of the problems of the development of the national economies of both countries, the Contracting Parties have agreed that this cooperation will be directed toward the realization of scientific research, the development and mastery of new technologies, processes, equipment and materials.

The Parties will strive to develop cooperation in the following promising directions:

--The fundamental sciences, including such spheres as biotechnology, catalysis, lasers, high temperature and high pressure physics, geology, cryogenic engineering and other spheres;

--applied science and technology, including oceanography, traditional and alternative sources of energy, new materials, the prediction of weather and climatic conditions with the use, in particular, of mathematical models, waste-free technology and the problems of the processing of secondary raw materials, protection of the environment, and research in the sphere of oil and electronics, including microelectronics;

--agriculture, including plant growing, in particular the selection of new

grades and hybrids of cultured and wild-growing plants, as well as methods of plant protection and soil science, including research and development of new technologies, animal husbandry, veterinary science, salinity and plant growth;

--medicine and public health;

--the peaceful use of atomic energy, including high energy physics and the physics of elementary particles.

The indicated cooperation will be realized by means of the formation and execution of scientific-technical projects, joint scientific-research work in advanced spheres of science and technology, scientific research cooperation aimed at the introduction of the results of scientific research in practice, the exchange of scientists and specialists, including non-degree study programs and scientific missions for prolonged periods of time, two-way seminars and symposia, and the exchange of scientific-technical information.

Article 7

The Contracting Parties will further cooperate in the sphere of the methodology and practice of planning, making use for this purpose of the Soviet-Indian research group for cooperation in the sphere of planning, the exchange of specialists for the completion of non-degree study programs and publications on questions of planning and management of the economy, and consultation on problems of planning and economic and social development.

Article 8

The Contracting Parties will regularly consult with one another on questions of the economic and trade relations between the two countries that are of mutual interest.

Article 9

Proceeding from the provisions of the present Agreement, the Parties will charge their appropriate organizations with the elaboration of long-term programs of cooperation in the individual spheres by mutual agreement of the Parties.

On this basis, the Parties will develop a long-term program of economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation.

Article 10

The present agreement enters into force on the day on which it is signed.

Executed in Moscow on 22 May 1985 in two originals, each one in Russian, Hindi and English, with all texts having identical force and the text in English being the working document.

For the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics
M. Gorbachev

For the Republic of
India
R. Gandhi

MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA/SOUTH ASIA

PRC PAPER'S 'FORGERY' ON ATTACKS ON DRA CIVILIANS HIT

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 4 Nov 85 p 11

[Unattributed IZVESTIYA article: "A Forgery by THE CHINA DAILY"]

[Text] Kabul, 1 Nov (TASS)--As reported by the Bakhtar news agency, a few days ago the Chinese newspaper THE CHINA DAILY printed a forgery alleging that peaceful civilians had suffered as a result of a recent operation of the Afghan troops in Vardak Province--notably, in the villages of Barikot, Bigmush, Piyadara and Bandesultan.

The Afghan army, notes Bakhtar in this connection, has indeed recently carried out a series of successful operations in a number of provinces, including Vardak Province, against bandit formations sent into Afghanistan from abroad and mostly armed with Chinese weapons. About a month ago, chiefs of the tribes living in the Vardak Province called a jirgah (people's assembly) and unanimously passed a decision to ask the authorities to get them rid of the bandits who had driven people to a point of despair with their continued harassment, plunder and extortions. The bandits whose actions were marked by special brutality were Rakhim Rakhimi, Karim, Chargol and Zabet Wali.

They took away money and food from poor villagers, blew up bridges, burned down schools and brutally dealt with the peasants who dared disobey them.

The news agency points out that the Afghan army has put an end to the crimes of the counterrevolutionaries, earning the gratitude of the population. This means that THE CHINA DAILY is turning the things upside down, trying to pass hardened enemies of the people's government for peaceful villagers.

As regards the Barikot community, there is hardly a person in Afghanistan who has not heard of it. Barikot which was repeatedly subjected to shelling attacks from the territory of Pakistan is located in Kunar Province at the border with Pakistan. The villages of Bigmush, Piyadara and Bandesultan are not in Vardak Province either but in Gazni where there have been no operations recently at all.

It is obvious that THE CHINA DAILY has its geography all mixed up, the agency points out.

(IZVESTIA, November 2. In full.)

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MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA/SOUTH ASIA

85.05.054

REVIEW OF BOOK ATTACKING ZIONISM OF ISRAELI GOVERNMENT

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI V SSSR, SERIYA 1: PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA (REFERATIVNYY ZHURNAL) in Russian No 5, Sep-Oct 85 pp 207-212

[Review of book "Sionizm--Vrag mira i sotsialnogo progressa: (Antinarodnaya sushchnost politiki sionistskogo izraelskogo rukovodstva i yeye posledstviya)" /Zionism--An Enemy of Peace and Social Progress: (The Anti-Popular Essence of the Policy of the Zionist Israeli Leadership and Its Consequences)] by L. Ye. Berenshteyn, V. K. Gura, N. G. Poda, et al.; Editor-in-Chief, L. Ye. Berenshteyn; Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, Institute on the Sociological and Economic Problems of Foreign Countries, Kiev, Nauk. dumka, 1984, 133 pages/

[Text/ This book consists of an introduction, conclusion, and six sections.

In its ideological diversions against the revolutionary forces of the present day imperialism has assigned a special role to Zionism, the racist ideology and policy of the big Jewish bourgeoisie.

In the first section, entitled "A Key Implement in the Near East," it is shown that the Israeli rulers, in discussing the "Jewish people's liberation revolution," and in designating Zionism as the "national-liberation movement of the Jews," do not conceal their intentions to carry out this "liberation" with the help of imperialist states.

From the very beginning of the American-Israeli cooperation, bourgeois and Zionist propaganda has attempted to mask its neo-colonialist goals and its anti-communist thrust with talk about the "moral obligations of American democracy to the exiled people" (p 19). In supporting the aggressive aspirations of the scheming Israeli politicians, the United States is concerned for its own interests; it is striving to hamper the struggle of the Arab peoples for independence and social progress, to retain them within the sphere of its own influence.

From 1948 to 1982 the funds allocated by the United States to Israel in the form of economic and military aid exceeded 36 billion dollars, not counting contributions from private individuals (if these funds are also counted, the total comes to 60 billion dollars) (p 21). Thus was implemented the plan for turning Israel into a "little super-power," the "key link in a Near Eastern defensive alliance."

In the second section, entitled "Expansion and Terror--The Face of Zionism," it is shown that the tie-rod of Israel's strategy is the creation of a "Greater Israel, extending from the Nile to the Euphrates." The Zionist doctrine of creating a "purely Jewish state" without Arabs includes the following steps: at first, achieving control of the territory allotted to the State of Israel in accordance with the decision of the UN; subsequently--the expulsion of the principal mass of the indigenous Arab population and the simultaneous formation by means of immigrants of a majority of persons of Jewish origin; the seizure of the territory intended for the creation of a Palestinian state and reinforcing it; further expansion of "living space" by means of annexing the lands of Arab states (p 37).

One of the principal methods of the expansionist policy for turning a "Jewish seat" into a "purely Jewish state" was and remains Anti-Arab terror. "The facts confirm that it was precisely by the force of arms and by means of 'psychological terror' that the Zionists ensured a Jewish majority in the areas of Palestine which had been relegated by the UN for a Jewish state. Furthermore, they reinforced themselves in a number of points belonging to the future Palestinian state"(p 46).

In the third section, entitled "A State Permanently at War," it is shown that extremist aspirations of the Zionists are also confirmed by the fact that, beginning with the first Arab-Israeli War (1948-1949), they have been striving to conduct military actions beyond the borders of Israel. On Israeli territory during the first war clashes occurred only in the region of the Israeli-Syrian border.

As a result of conducting a racist policy of exterminating or expelling the Palestinian Arabs, Israel by 1968 (i.e., within two decades) had occupied the entire territory of Palestine and had expanded the borders of its own state to the dimensions of a "Greater Israel." Thereby a Jewish majority was ensured on the age-old Arab lands (p 54). But the "appetite" of the Zionists was not satisfied with this. The following became commonplace phenomena in the life of the country: a debauchery of chauvinism, which was unleashed after the third Arab-Israeli War, the inciting of Anti-Arab attitudes, and the instigation of new acts of aggression.

In the Arab world, however, resistance to Tel Aviv's intentions is growing. During the fourth Arab-Israeli War (1973) more than 2,500 Israeli servicemen perished on the battlefields, and 8,000 were wounded. The military forces of the Arab countries destroyed about 900 Israeli tanks and more than 150 airplanes. The economic damage to Israel from these events amounted to 440 million and 250 million dollars respectively (p 55). This war altered the balance of power in the Near East, and, as a result of this, the United States began seeking "peaceful" solutions to the crisis which had arisen in the Near East. September 1978 witnessed the signing of the well-known Camp David Treaty between Israel and Egypt, an agreement which was sharply condemned by the entire Arab world and by all progressive public opinion.

Continuing its own aggressive line, the Israeli military in March 1978 launched a wide-scale operation against Lebanon. A 30,000-man Israeli army seized the southern part of Lebanon's territory. More than a thousand

Lebanese were killed, several thousand were wounded, and 250,000 abandoned their native places. Some 150 Lebanese populated points came under fire by the interventionists; 82 of them were heavily damaged, and 16 were wiped from the face of the earth (p 62).

Seizure of Lebanon's territory was accompanied by a "creeping annexation." At the end of 1980 there was a de facto change in the Lebanese-Israeli border, which was shifted 700 meters deeper into Lebanon. In a number of places minefields 100 meters and more in width were installed (p 70). In the southern portion of the country a network of military support-point-camps was created, where, in particular, the training of Khadad's separatists has been conducted.

In the fourth section, entitled "Zionism--Racism in Action," it is shown that the Zionists' racist policy is based on a division of people into Jews and "Non-Jews" (with a subsequent division into categories of "unequal social value"). In Israel today even Jews are divided into hierarchical castes, depending on their origin. Non-Jews are ranked below Jews, and even lower is the entire Arab population (p 76).

Israel's present-day rulers are striving to finally eliminate the Arabs' economic base. Arabs are ruthlessly exploited in the production facilities, which are controlled by the Jewish population, a policy of socio-political isolation of the Arab population is conducted, and they are strictly regulated even without this; they have a limited right to participate in the country's socio-political life and in state administration. The policy of racially segregating the Arabs has the goal of localizing the socio-economic and political activity of the Arab population. Arab working people are harshly discriminated against in such spheres as job placement, wages, social security, housing provisions, education, medical services, freedom of conscience, etc. Also used is the practice of putting hidden pressure on the Arab population with the aid of legislation which limits the rights and activities of Arabs in public life, in the field of culture, and other spheres. Constant controls have been placed on the Arab population by the army and the police apparatus (p 77).

The fifth section is entitled "Colonization of the Occupied Arab Territories Is Included in Israel's State Policy." On the lands seized from the Arabs the Zionist authorities have removed almost all of the leaders of the local organs of self-government; they have liquidated many administrative positions and abrogated local laws. Just on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip the Zionists have issued 974 resolutions and decrees, granting the occupiers unlimited powers.

It is customary in Tel Aviv's criminal practice to expell indigenous Arab inhabitants, forcibly change the democratic status of the occupied territories by means of resettling on them persons of Jewish origin; also common are the predatory expropriation of Arab lands, the destruction of traditional economic structures, the harsh exploitation of economic and human resources, the annexation of occupied territories, mass repressions against the indigenous Arab population, destruction of their dwellings, discrimination against Arabs in all spheres of life and activity, the plundering and predatory destruction of cultural valuables (p 88).

On the occupied territories the Israeli leaders, by way of frightening the Arab population, utilize arrests, physical and psychological pressure, tortures, the introduction of curfews, a prohibition against leaving the places of residence, etc.

In the sixth section, entitled "The Doomed Nature of the Reactionary Policy Being Conducted by the Zionist Israeli Leadership," it is noted that, in the first place, the country's economy has been seriously undermined; if in 1973 the growth rate of Israel's GNP amounted to 6.3 percent, by 1982 it had shrunk to nothing (p 111); in the second place, there is increased dissatisfaction with the policy of the Zionist leadership in Israel itself. The country's working people struggle to increase wages, to improve working and daily living conditions, for freedom to strike and have labor organizations, against the rise in prices, and against being dismissed from their jobs. Along with the economic demands, there are also political demands to put an end to militarism and expansion, the racism and chauvinism of the Zionists.

Marching in the vanguard of this struggle is the Communist Party of Israel, which functions and struggles under extremely difficult conditions. During the 1980's the number of party members has grown by 25 percent, while the number of local organizations has increased from 79 to 86 (p 117).

An important achievement of the Communist Party was the creation at the beginning of 1977 of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality, which marked the solidarity between Arab working people and the progressive forces of Israel's Jewish population. Together with the Communists, the DFPE [?] has come to include the following: part of the organization known as the "Black Panthers," reflecting the interests of Jews who are refugees from the countries of Asia and Africa, leaders of local organs of power in Arab population centers, representatives of Jewish and Arab democratic circles, and prominent figures among the country's progressive public leaders.

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MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA/SOUTH ASIA

85.05.053

BOOK ON ZIONISM, ANTI-SOVIETISM REVIEWED

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI V SSSR, SERIYA 1: PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA (REFERATIVNYY ZHURNAL) in Russian No 5, Sep-Oct 85 pp 203-207

[Review by N. A. Vasnetskiy of book "Sionistskiye zlashatal antisovetizma" [The Zionist Heralds of Anti-Sovietism] by M. A. Goldenberg--Second Edition, Revised and Supplemented--Kishinev, Kartya Moldovenyaske, 1984, 79 pages]

[Text] This book consists of an introduction, conclusion, and three sections.

In the first part, entitled "Pages of History," the author demonstrates that the Zionists' Anti-Sovietism arise at the same time as the Soviet regime, that has been the object of their unceasing, hostile attacks. It is "younger" than Zionist anti-communism, which appeared on the historical scene soon after the death of K. Marx and F. Engels and immediately proved to be an implacable foe of the working class and its revolutionary ideology.

The evolution of the Zionists' political views is illustrated by the activity of L. M. Tsirelson, the chief rabbi of Bessarabia, who was not unknown in Zionist circles. For almost 30 years he headed up the Zionist and clerical reactionaries of this region, while he was likewise the chairman of the All-Russian Rabbinical Commission. His "social activity" was based upon preaching a class-type world, the necessity for a reconciliation between the exploiters and the exploited. Prior to 1917 Tsirelson was in the service of the tsarist autocracy, for which he was also awarded honorary Russian citizenship; during the Civil War he demanded that the Bessarabian Jews submit to the foreign invaders. His activity was highly valued for his "services" by the rulers of the Romanian monarchy, who awarded him the rank of an army general-chaplain and offered him a senator's chair in the parliament.

The ruling circles of the Romanian monarchy and the Zionist-clerical upper stratum of Bessarabia's Jewish communities turned out to be linked by their hatred for communism, for the world's first country of victorious socialism, for everything progressive, including even working Jews. This shared feeling proved to be much stronger than that hostility which the Romanian bourgeois Anti-Semite and the Jewish bourgeois Anti-Zionist felt toward each other (p 9).

In the second section, entitled "The Record-Holders of Pharisaism," it is shown that one of the foundations of the Anti-Soviet platform of Zionism consists of the myth of the destruction within the USSR of the "Jewish national culture."

This myth was the cause of the emigration from the USSR of a certain number of persons of Jewish nationality who by now are already former citizens of the Soviet Union. And, although today the number of those intending to leave the USSR has already been drastically reduced, we cannot, however, exclude the possibility that a few more persons might still bite on this fish-hook (p 11).

The author exposes the attempts on the part of the Zionist centers, speculating on the so-called question of Jewish culture, to establish their own "patronage" over the Jewish population of any country. Because of their own bourgeois-philistine limitations, the Zionists and their numerous sponsors are incapable of understanding that the CPSU and the Soviet state have always been guided by the Leninist position regarding the following two cultures within every national culture: the democratic culture, linked with the toiling masses, and the bourgeois culture. There is a widely known Leninist dictum to the effect that European culture contains such traits as internationalism, sympathy for progressive movements, but the slogan of a Jewish "national culture" serves the enemies of the proletariat, the advocates of the old, caste system in Jewry, the accomplices of the rabbis and the bourgeoisie.¹

The book subjects to criticism the slanderous Anti-Soviet "culturological" clichés of the Zionists concerning the prohibition in the USSR of the Ancient Jewish language--Hebrew--without which there, supposedly, can be no talk of any Jewish culture. In attempting to impose a particular relationship to Hebrew on Soviet Jews, international Zionism is striving by such a primitive method to introduce Jewish bourgeois nationalism into their consciousness and thereby prepare them to emigrate to Israel, where Hebrew has been proclaimed as the state language (p 22).

The program of "Hebrewizing" the Jews is doomed to failure not only in the USSR but also in the countries of the West. This is true mainly because it is impossible to impose by force any language whatsoever whose use has not been conditioned by the needs of economic life. In the USSR Hebrew has never been and never will be banned. It is taught at Moscow, Leningrad, and Tbilisi Universities; it is employed without hindrance in the synagogues.

In the Zionists' opinion, there is no Jewish culture nor any Jews as such without the Biblical god named Yaweh, who had ordained a Messianic role for the Jews. If people in the USSR have rejected the "chosen by God" quality of the Jews, it means that an atmosphere of Anti-Semitism has been created there, and this predetermines the incompatibility between Jews and a socialist society.

The "solution" to the situation which has been created lies in a return of the USSR's Jewish population to the Talmudic "culture," to the so-called "shtetl" [small-town] philosophy of Jewish conduct, relating to the times of the Pre-October Revolutionary past of our country. But the demands for Soviet Jews to isolate themselves from the nations and nationalities with which they live and work are without future perspective. Only political intriguers bankrupt of ideas could seek support in a Judaic religion which is experiencing a profound crisis at the present time.

In distorting the struggle which is being conducted within the USSR against the ideology and practice of Zionism, its ideologists seriously try to prove

that anyone who has dared, in any way, to critically approach the Zionist "doctrine" or the adventuristic policy of Israel's rulers is an Anti-Semite. Thus, according to the logic of the Zionists, Anti-Zionism merges with Anti-Semitism. In rejecting Zionism, however, the Soviet people just as unambiguously condemn Anti-Semitism also. The 26th CPSU Congress paid attention to this once again when it pointed out that the party "had struggled against and always will struggle with determination against such phenomena, alien to the nature of socialism, as chauvinism or nationalism, against any nationalistic perversions, whether, for example, Anti-Semitism or Zionism."²

Communism and Zionism, like any other bourgeois-nationalistic ideology, are incompatible from a class point of view. Their antagonism is not the result of an Anti-Semitism which was drawn here in a provocative way, but rather an objective condition of the class struggle (p 40). Zionists, on the one hand, have inflated the myth of the "Soviet military threat" to Israel, while, on the other hand, they have applied quite a bit of effort to "convict" the USSR of supporting neo-fascists or criminal bands (the "Red Brigades" and so forth). These slanderous inventions were needed by Israeli politicians in order to justify their own aggressive intentions in the Near East.

In the third section, entitled "The Failure of the Soul-Catchers," the author exposes the concentrated campaign of international Zionism to ideologically and morally corrupt Soviet Jews in order to instigate them to emigrate from the USSR. Present-day Israel is characterized by social contrasts, poverty and destitution, unemployment and other negative symptoms of a bourgeois society. The dominant orders there have completely demolished the Zionist myth of a universal Jewish brotherhood which knows no social conflicts. As a result, during the last few years some 500,000 persons out of a population of 3 million have departed from the "Promised Land" (p 61). It is interesting that four-fifths of the Jews who have left the countries where they had been living do not go to Israel (p 65).

The Zionist doctrine contains quite a few random, easily rejected, and, in case of necessity, replaceable conjectures. And still, every one of the basic ideologies put together by the Zionists is marked by the imprint of anti-communism and Anti-Sovietism.

FOOTNOTES

1. V. I. Lenin, "Critical Remarks on the Nationality Question," in "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Works], Vol 24, pp 122-123.
2. "Materialy XXVI syezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1984, p 57.

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE: PROTOCOL FOR POWER TRANSMISSION LINES, RAILROAD

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR in Russian No 8, 1985 pp 99-101

[Protocol No 11 Between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique on Provision of Assistance to the PRM in the Restoration of Power Transmission and Railroad Lines]

[Text] The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on the basis of friendly relations existing between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of Mozambique,

striving for development of economic cooperation between the two countries,

guided by the positions of the Agreement Between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique on Economic and Technical Cooperation of 12 February 1976 and the Long-Range Program of Economic and Trade Cooperation Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of Mozambique for the Period 1981-1990, signed 20 May 1981,

have agreed on the following:

Article 1

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, sympathetic to the wishes of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, expresses agreement on provision to Mozambique of aid in the restoration of power transmission and railroad lines in the south of the country through delivery from the USSR in 1985-1986 of Equipment and Materials and assignment of Soviet specialists for work in the pertinent services of ministries of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Article 3

For the purpose of performing work on the facilities specified in Article I of the present Protocol, competent Mozambique organizations:

will perform with the assistance of Soviet specialists the necessary construction-installation, finishing and other work;

will supply local materials and provide for carrying out of the work with the necessary electric power, water and means of transport;

will provide for obtaining of import licenses, fulfillment of all necessary customs formalities, including payment of duties, taxes and other duties which equipment and materials coming from the USSR might be assessed;

will carry out unloading of equipment and materials from ships and their transportation and insurance from port of unloading to places of conduct of the work.

Article 3

The Parties will take the necessary measures for ensuring the safety of Soviet specialists sent to the People's Republic of Mozambique in accordance with the present Protocol.

Article 4

For reimbursement of expenditures of Soviet organizations connected with deliveries from the USSR of equipment and materials and assignment of Soviet specialists to the People's Republic of Mozambique before the end of 1985 for the restoration of power transmission and railroad lines, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics increases credit.

Article 5

The USSR Bank for Foreign Trade and the Bank of Mozambique prior to the start of deliveries will incorporate in case of need the proper changes in the technical procedure of settlements and conducting accounts pertaining to the credit provided by the cited Soviet-Mozambique protocol of 16 March 1984 to the Agreement on Development of Economic and Technical Cooperation of 18 November 1980.

Article 6

The appropriate Soviet and Mozambique organizations will conclude contracts in which there will be determined the amount, time periods, prices and other conditions of providing the assistance specified in Article 1 of the present Protocol.

Article 7

For everything else not provided for by the present Protocol, the appropriate provision of the Soviet-Mozambique Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation of 12 February 1976, the Agreement on Development of Economic and Technical Cooperation of 18 November 1981 and the Protocol to the Said Agreement of 18 November 1980 signed 16 March 1984 will be operative.

Article 8

The present Protocol goes into force on the day of its signing.

Completed in Moscow 19 April 1985 in two true copies, each in the Russian and Portuguese languages, with both texts possessing identical force.

For the Government
of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics

M. Sergeychik

For the Government
of the People's Republic
of Mozambique

M.G. Machungo

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CSO: 1825/106

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE: PROTOCOL FOR ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR in Russian No 8, 1985 pp 102-105

[Protocol No 12 to the Agreement Between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique on Development of Economic and Technical Cooperation of 18 November 1980]

[Text] The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique,

on the basis of the friendly relations existing between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of Mozambique,

striving for development of economic cooperation between the two countries,

guided by the provisions of the Agreement Between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique on Economic and Technical Cooperation of 12 February 1976 and the Long-Range Program of Economic and Trade Cooperation Between the Union of Soviet and Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of Mozambique for the Period 1981-1990, signed 20 May 1981,

have agreed on the following:

Article 1

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, sympathetic to the wishes of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, expresses agreement on rendering assistance:

in creating at the Moatize deposit a concentration factory for processing of mined coal, a central shop for repair of equipment, an infrastructure for two quarries and also a subsidiary enterprise for the performance of planning and research work, delivery of equipment, materials and spare parts and assignmentsending of Soviet specialists;

in modernization of the railroad from Moatize to the port of Beira by delivery of equipment, rails and materials, including fuel and lubricating materials

for a sum of up to 50 million rubles and assignment of Soviet specialists;

in bolstering the national construction organization by delivery of equipment and materials for a sum of up to 3 million rubles and assignment of Soviet specialists;

in repair of small-sized vessels of the merchant marine by delivery of equipment, materials and tools for a sum of up to 0.5 million rubles;

in development of the fishing industry by additional delivery to the People's Republic of Mozambique of fishing implements and commercial equipment [promsnaryazheniye]

for a sum of up to 1 million rubles for fishing vessels supplied from the USSR in conformity with Letters of the Parties of 8 April 1983.

Article 2

For the purpose of performing work on the projects specified in Article 1 of the present Protocol, competent Mozambique organizations:

will turn over to the Soviet organizations all available original data required for the performance of planning and research work;

will examine and approve the plans worked out by Soviet organizations in the course of three months from the date of their presentation to Mozambique organizations;

will carry out with the assistance of Soviet specialists the necessary construction-installation and finishing work;

will supply local materials and provide for performance of the work the necessary electric power, water and means of transport;

will provide for securing of import licenses and the performance of the necessary customs formalities, including payment of duties, taxes and other duties which can be levied on equipment, rails, fishing implements, industrial equipment, tools, spare parts and materials;

will carry out unloading from vessels of equipment, rails, fishing implements, industrial equipment tools, spare parts and materials as well as their transportation and insurance from the port of unloading to the places of performance of work.

Article 3

Reimbursement of expenditures of Soviet organizations connected with the performance of planning and research work and deliveries from the USSR of equipment, rails, materials, including fuel and lubricating materials, tools, fishing implements, commercial equipment, spare parts and assignment of Soviet specialists to the People's Republic of Mozambique for construction of facilities and rendering services specified in Article I of the present Protocol will be done by the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique

by means of and under the conditions of credit provided by the Soviet-Mozambique protocol of 16 March 1984 to the Agreement on Development of Economic and Technical Cooperation of 18 November 1980.

Article 4

The USSR Bank for Foreign Trade and the Bank of Mozambique prior to the start of work and deliveries will submit where necessary suitable changes in the technical procedure of settlements and maintenance of accounts relating to credit granted to the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique in conformity with the cited Soviet-Mozambique protocol of 16 March 1984 to the Agreement of 18 November 1980.

Article 5

There are excluded from the objects of Soviet-Mozambique economic and technical cooperation development of a program of electrification of rural regions of the People's Republic of Mozambique, conducting of geological prospecting work at the Mukan'ya-Buzi coal deposit, organization of mining and processing of pegmatite ores of the Mutala deposit with the construction of a concentration factory with a productivity of about 80 tons of tantalum concentrate per year specified by the Soviet-Mozambique agreement on development of economic and technical cooperation of 18 November 1980 and the development of a long-term scheme of development of energy in south Mozambique specified by Letters of the Parties of 8 April 1983.

Article 6

Competent Soviet and Mozambique organizations in contracts included for each object and work specified in Article 1 of the present Protocol coordinate the amounts, time periods, prices and other detailed conditions of cooperation.

Article 7

In everything else not specified by the present Protocol, the pertinent provisions of the Soviet-Mozambique Agreements on Economic and Technical Cooperation of 12 February 1976 and the Agreement on Development of Economic and Technical Cooperation of 18 November 1980 will be in force.

Article 8

The present Protocol comes into force on the date of its signing.

Completed in Moscow 19 April 1985 in two true copies, each being in the Russian and Portuguese languages, with both texts having identical force.

For the Government
of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics

M. Sergeychik

For the Government
of the People's Republic
Mozambique

M.G. Machungo

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